BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,
*To whom all letters on business must be addressed.*

JAS. FULTON, Editor.....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

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# Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. } CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1864. { NO. 30.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every insertion, $2.

Special Notices will be charged $3 per square for each and every insertion.

All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

**$400 REWARD.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Brunswick county, on the 22d inst., my man NATHAN. He is about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, stout built and tolerably black, has a scar on his forehead and one on the left side of his head, and the hair over the two scars very closely cut with scissors.

I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of the said boy to me at my residence, or his confinement in jail so that I can get him.

A. A. WANET.
May 1, 1st 27 5t*

**NOTICE.**

THE UNDERSIGNED having qualified as Administratrix upon the estate of Thomas C. Craft, deceased, at March term, 1864, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment; and to those having claims against the same will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

THOMAS C. CRAFT, Jr., is authorized to settle all claims against the estate, and to receive and give receipts for the same.

MARY C. CRAFT,
Administratrix.
Wilmington, N. C., April 4th, 1864. 17-6t—28-3t

HEADQUARTERS CAPE FEAR,
WILMINGTON, N. C., March 30, 1864.

[illegible] having been ascertained that traitors in our midst [illegible] the habit of communicating information to the enemy through our lines on the White Oak River and elsewhere, none of these lines, except by permission of those in charge of them, is hereby prohibited. Officers of the outposts of this command will arrest [illegible] and persons infringing this [illegible].

By command of General WHITING:
JAMES H. HILL,
Maj & A. A. A. General.
28 tf

**NOTICE.**

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator of [illegible] deceased, at March Term, 1864, of the Pleas and Quarter Sessions of New Hanover county, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make payment; and to those having claims against the same to present them only within the time prescribed by law, otherwise they will be plead in bar of their recovery.

M. K. DEVANE, Adm'r.

WILL BE SOLD at the late residence of John C. Devane, deceased, on Thursday, the 21st of April, all the property of the estate of said deceased, consisting of all kinds, household and kitchen furniture, corn on hand, fodder, bacon, [illegible] and other articles too tedious to enumerate. Six months credit and approved sureties required.

M. K. DEVANE, Adm'r.
17-4t—28-3t.

In Equity.

Wm. Miller, Adm'r. with New Hanover County
W. Miller, Sr. and John Fall Term, 1863.
Miller
vs.
Bill to Account.

IT APPEARING ON OATH, to be heard upon the bill and answer of Murphy. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Miller, Executor, and [illegible] defendants, is a non-resident: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Wilmington Weekly Journal for six weeks for him to appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of New Hanover, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the said bill, or it will be taken *pro confesso* as to him.

A. M. WADDELL, Clerk & M. E.
per H. A. Bagg, Deputy Clerk.
25 6t*

RICHLANDS, Feb. 15th, 1864.

HAVING BEEN INFORMED that a report has reached camp, that Harvey Cox and the families of soldiers could not be fed, [illegible] have to be carried to the sea shore and [illegible] shoved off, and that I was the author of the report misrepresents myself, and Harvey Cox, the following is about what I heard Harvey Cox say on the subject, or the substance of what he said to me back, at Richlands. The state of the war [illegible] and I [illegible] in between Harvey Cox and some other [illegible] present. Cox remarked that rather than stop the war at this time, or in other words, be subjugated, it would be better to fight until we lost all of our men, and take the women and children and march them to the shore and set them adrift. He said nothing about the [illegible] them included all. Not wishing to misrepresent any person, I have furnished Harvey Cox with above certificate.

JOHN JARMAN.

I have had the above certificate published for the purpose of setting myself right before the public. I would ask, where is the person who loves freedom, had not rather sacrifice his life in this struggle, than to be subjected to the tender mercies of an inhuman foe, together with [illegible] turned loose upon us? I believe there is few, many, who would not prefer obliteration, I [illegible] my own two sons, who is in the [illegible] army, my wife and little children.

HARVEY COX.
29-2t*

**PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.**

THE UNDERSIGNED, the surving partner of the late firm of CRAFT & KING, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against the said firm to present them to him for payment, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to make payment immediately so that the business of the firm may be settled at once.

The partnership heretofore existing having been dissolved by the death of Thomas C. Craft, the undersigned will continue the business of merchandizing at the old stand.

A. J. KING.
April 4th, 1864. 17-6t—28-3t

WILMINGTON, N. C., APRIL 14, 1864.

### Sherman's Raid on the Railroads, and our Repairs. Destruction of our Railroads by our own troops.

We have been favored with a very interesting account of matters and things in the Southwest, with reference not only to the ravages committed upon the Mobile and Ohio, the Selma and the Southern Railroad by Sherman's troops, but also of the reckless and wanton destruction of property by our own troops there, or rather a system of destruction which ought to be curbed and restrained, if not wholly forbidden.

General Sherman's army destroyed the bridges, culverts, water stations and turn-tables on 48 miles of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and within this distance there was nothing of cross ties left but the ashes; and the iron rail of which that road is built, for the distance of 10 miles, were bent in every conceivable shape. There were two heavy bridges over creeks nearly as large as the Neuse at the crossing of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, one smaller one, three-quarters of a mile of trestle, besides 43 smaller pieces and wooden culverts.

He tore up the track and burned the trestle work of which there was very little, and no important bridges on the Selma Road, which being built with a light rail is more easily straightened than the heavy rail used on the Mobile and Ohio Road.

On the Southern (Vicksburg) Road, he tore up about 3 miles of track, and burned a few bridges, and but little trestle work. That Road is not materially damaged.

It is Sherman's great object seemed to be to destroy the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and Col. Fleming, the Engineer and Superintendent was equally anxious to repair it in the shortest possible time. The larger portion of the railroad hands had fled in every direction on the approach of Gen. Sherman's army, and another part on the appearance of Gens. Smith and Grierson. The difficulties encountered in collecting hands in a country so completely desolated by the enemy will be easily understood. Notwithstanding this, an engine was run over the road Sherman had destroyed, in 20½ days after the work was commenced, or in 33 days after Sherman's army left Meridian,—and 4 days of the above time was lost by heavy rains;—so that the work was actually accomplished in 25½ working days; and, in fact, the Mobile and Ohio road was in working order four days before the Selma Road was ready to connect with it. As late as last week, the Southern road was not yet in running order.

In addition to the destruction effected by Sherman's army, Generals Smith and Grierson passed over 32 miles of the Mobile and Ohio Road on the prairies, destroying all culverts, warehouses, and water stations. They also tore up the track at intervals and bent the rails. On this part of the road there is no timber, or if any could be obtained it could not be hauled except by railroads, and, consequently, it was necessary to finish the work below before anything could be done towards repairing it. And, to make the matter worse, *our own forces* burned the bridge over Tibbee River, one of the heaviest on the road, and a freshet occurred two days after the rebuilding of the bridge was commenced, which has delayed operations a full week.—However, the whole work will be completed, notwithstanding these delays and mishaps, in six weeks from the day the axe was struck in the first tree. Our informant says that the people out there consider it rapid work repairing 80 miles of railroad, on which, according to General Sherman, "the destruction was very complete," in six weeks, and we agree with them.—The passenger trains are running with as much regularity over Gen. Sherman's work as they did before his appearance.

A highly intelligent and well informed subscriber, residing in the Southwest, in a recent letter, a private one, alluding to a brief editorial paragraph in the *Journal* making reference to the rapidity with which the railroads destroyed by Sherman had been rebuilt, says:

You are right—"it is easier talking about destroying railroads than it is doing it," if those who control and manage them understand their business and the government will lend its influence in procuring the necessary labor to repair them;—*provided however*, that the government will either issue an order or pass a law which will prevent our own forces *by making it a death penalty*—for nothing else will stop it,—from burning bridges and cars and destroying railroad property, *every time they get scared*, which is very frequently in this Southwestern Department (always excepting Gen. Forrest's command). To such an extent has this been carried that nearly all the rolling stock of every road West of the Tombigby River has been destroyed by our own forces, and under no circumstances could the enemy have used it if captured. In the recent raid, Gen. S. D. Lee sent a detail up the Mobile and Ohio Railroad to destroy all "*loose cars*," and break *the flanges of the wheels*, and they destroyed 30 *cars along the road where the enemy never went*. Gen. Chalmers also ordered the burning of one of the heaviest bridges over a stream which could have been easily forded within 150 yards of the bridge, and which, in my judgment, could not have been used by the enemy if there had been the slightest effort made to prevent them from crossing it.—You can have no idea of the *insanity* which seems to possess the minds of subordinate Generals and officers to burn and destroy property the moment the approach of a Yankee force is announced. Gen. Ruggles burned a public road bridge near Columbus, Mississippi, in the recent raid, where there was only one foot and a half of water in the stream, and a lady rode across the stream half an hour afterwards. He had the fuel collected and placed on the fine railroad bridge at Columbus, when, to prevent the enemy using it, *if indeed that was possible*—it was only necessary to open the *draw*, which swung around, and rested on the Columbus shore, and would *have left an opening of 90 feet*, and the bridge was 65 feet high. The same *insane* disposition, for I can call it by no milder term—seemed to possess every "Commandant of Post" and Military officer in the State of Mississippi, where the enemy appeared.

And this has been the case in the Southwest ever since the beginning of the war. At the evacuation of Columbus, Ky., the bridges were burned on the railroads, *when the enemy did not have a car or an engine within his dominions of the same guage, or that would run on these roads.* Again, at Corinth, the bridges were burned on the Memphis and Charleston, and the Mobile and Ohio Railroads, when the enemy had no rolling stock, and seven (7) trains loaded with government stores and containing upwards of one hundred (100) cars, and five millions worth of property had to be destroyed because the bridges on the former road had been burned *too soon*. In the first Grierson raid the cavalry *got scared*, and in their flight stopped for nothing except to burn the trestle-work and bridges on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I have never seen cars, engines, or railroad property destroyed by *our own* forces that the folly of it was not made apparent within ten days, and in a majority of cases the railroad Companies were asked to repair it. General Beauregard saw the folly of this while in command out here, and, sensible man as he is, among the first orders issued by him on assuming command at Charleston was one to prevent the destruction of Railroad property by our forces. I wish the other Generals had an equal amount of Brains."

These remarks are pretty sharp. Perhaps their tone is rather too much so, but we fear there is too much occasion for them. They certainly show up an abuse which cries aloud for correction.

### Garroting.

Night before last while Mr. Harry Brock, Conductor on the Wilmington & Manchester R. R., was going up to the steamboat to go over to the depot on the Western side of the river, two men accosted him opposite to the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Front Street, and enquired about the starting of the train and the way to the depot. Mr. Brock told them he was going there himself, and would show them the way. He then went on, the men with him. The party went down the steps at the south end of the freight depot of the Wilmington and Weldon Road, Mr. Brock in advance, the men following. Just as Mr. Brock reached the bottom, he suddenly found his arms pinioned as in a vice, while something was thrown over his mouth and around his neck, strangling him and at the same time preventing his calling out. His pockets were searched and rifled of a valuable gold watch, four hundred dollars in money, and perhaps some other valuables, but of this we have not learned.

A man, belonging perhaps to the railroad, coming with a light found Mr. Brock and had him conveyed to the Wayside Hospital, luckily very near, where, after proper restoratives had been applied, he revived, but was unable last night to go out on the train. He thinks that as the man with the light came he heard the sound as of persons running away, most probably the robbers alarmed at the approach of the light. The affair probably occurred about 11 o'clock at night and in a very dark spot.

It is a clear case of garroting—of the worst kind of highway robbery, and shows that there are very dangerous characters about. We have not seen Mr. Brock ourselves since the occurrence, and may be slightly mistaken in some particulars, which we give as we get them. We do not know who her he recollects the appearance of the men sufficiently well to identify them.

### News Items.

We have as yet (Wednesday 4 p. m.) no Northern mail, and we find little new in the papers from the South, if we except the Memphis (Atlanta) *Appeal*, which puts down Mr. Fulton, of North Carolina, as of the *Raleigh Progress*. This is somehow in connection with the Press Convention held last week in Augusta, which we regret our inability to attend. This is an item of news to us and will probably surprise the *Raleigh Progress* aforesaid.

Our editorial brethren seem to have had a good time in Augusta, and all express their gratitude for courtesies extended.

The following officers of the Press Association of the Confederate States were chosen for the ensuing year:—

*President.*—W. G. Clark, of the Mobile Advertiser.

*Secretary and Treasurer.*—N. S. Morse, of the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

*Directors.*—Messrs. Barnes, of Georgia; Crutchfield, of Virginia; Shannon, of Missi-sippi; DeFontaine, of S. C; Paul, of Tennessee; Fulton, of North Carolina.

### No Trains.

We understand that under orders from the War Department, all passenger trains are to be discontinued for sixty days. The roads are to be monopolized by the Government for the transportation of mails, troops, and stores.—We trust that this will put an end to the practice, long prevalent we are told, of rail road officials and others, forwarding freight on private speculation, while government freight was rotting along the line. There has also been a great deal of unnecessary travel which must now be discontinued. It is often the case that the trains are crowded with women and children, on some picayune expedition, while the wayworn soldier has to stand on the platform, ready to be sacrificed the moment an accident occurs.—Our railroads are wearing out; and it is time the government should exclude from them all useless travel and freight, and make them, what they ought to be, military roads. The success of an entire campaign, yea, the very fate of the country may depend on the *rail*; and the people should realize this fact, and cheerfully renounce the cars for the once, even though they have to resort to "shank's mare" or blind horses.—*Sumter Watchman.*

If we understand the matter, the passenger trains will only be stopped in cases where Government freight has not been forwarded as rapidly as it should have been. We learn from a reliable source that the Government is giving material aid in the transportation of grain and provisions for the City of Richmond, and other places. We learn that corn has been sent by orders from Richmond to the County of Columbus, where it is much needed. We would here suggest that similar arrangements could be made for Wilmington, if proper steps were taken in the matter by the proper persons. Will our Commissioners act in this matter? there is nothing like trying.

Ex-Governor Alston, of South Carolina, died on Thursday last, the 7th instant, at his plantation on the Pee Dee.

By a recent arrival we have a file of the London *Index* up to the 10th of March. Perhaps in looking over it carefully we may be able to cull out some matter of interest to our readers.

### Extracts from the Latest European Papers.

Four new paddle steamers, built of steel, and of great speed, were built to leave Liverpool to engage in running the blockade. They are named the Badger, Let Her B, Fox and Let Her Rip, and were built for the service.

The London Star says that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's surplus will be very large—considerably in excess of any amount that has yet been raised. There is every reason to believe that the excess of calculated income over necessary and probable expenditure will be between three and four millions.

The Florida arrived at Santa Cruz, Tenerifle, on the 4th of March, and sailed again on the 5th. The U. S. ship St. Louis reached Santa Cruz on the 6th.

The Earl of Aberdeen is dead.

Lord Asrburton is dead.

The London Post says: "Five hundred thousand bales of cotton are stated to be now in the hands of the Confederate Government, while two hundred thousand bales would suffice to pay off the whole loan. A large amount of bonds have already been delivered, and cotton received in exchange, according to agreement.—There is, apparently, increased facility for running the blockade, and the difference between the delivery price of cotton in the Southern ports and that obtained for it in Liverpool may stimulate the purchase of bonds; indeed, the principal buying for the last week has been on Liverpool account. There are also, as we have before stated, other negotiations in progress, to which we shall probably before long have again to refer."

It is stated that the four new blockade runners, ready for sea at Liverpool, were going to have a grand trial of speed, in the shape of a race to the Isle of Man, on the 26th of March.

The London Star says that the bark Saxon, which was seized by the Vanderbilt, will be surrendered by the Federal Government.

The London Times, in an editorial on American affairs, says that if any point of the case is clearer than it was two years ago, it is this: that the contest will be a long one, and that the end is not as yet so much as foreshadowed. It argues that as yet the Federals have effected very little towards the subjugation of the South or the termination of the war; and as regards the chances of the approaching campaigns, it thinks that they are almost as promising for one side as the other. It concludes by stating that the Americans must have learned by this time that they *have nothing to fear from the intervention of Europe*, and that the results of the struggle, whatever they may prove, will have been worked out exclusively by themselves.

### THE ILLINOIS EMEUTE—THE CAUSES OF THE OUTBREAK—THE "INSURRECTION" QUELLED—MATTOON GARRISONED.

The papers contain full accounts of the recent disturbance at Mattoon, Illinois. It appears that some of the Federal soldiers had threatened to demolish a "copperhead" paper, in Edgar county, Illinois, and had forced the editor to apologize for his attacks on the Administration. The people there determined that this bullying operation should be the last in that section of the State, and the anti-Lincolnites armed themselves to prevent another one. None of the disturbance occurred in Missouri, though some of the citizens from adjoining counties in that State participated in it. The fight occurred at Charleston, in Coles county, Illinois. A letter from that place, to the Chicago *Tribune*, (Black Republican,) dated the 29th ult., says:

This afternoon a dreadful affair took place in our town, the most shocking in its details that has ever occurred in our part of the State. Early in the morning squads of insurgents came in town from various directions, and, as the sequel will show, armed, and determined upon summary vengeance upon our soldiers.—During the day premonitions of the coming trouble were too evident. Some of the soldiers about to return to their regiments, were somewhat excited by liquor, and consequently rather boistorous, but not belligerent, were more disposed for fun than fight.

About four o'clock a soldier, Oliver Sailee, stepped up to Nelson Wells, who has been regarded as the leader of the insurgents in this county and placing his hands good naturedly against him, playfully asked him if there were any butternuts in the town? Wells, replied, "Yes —— —— you, I am one!" and, drawing his revolver, shot at Sailee, but missed him. In an instant Sailee was shot from another direction and fell, but raising himself up, he fired at Wells, the ball taking effect in his vitals. He (Wells) went as far as Chambers & McCrory's store, and, passing in, fell dead.

The insurgents were gathered behind Judge Edwards' office loading their fire arms, and then would step out and fire from the corner at the soldiers indiscriminately with guns and revolvers. Of course, having come fully prepared, they had vastly the advantage over the soldiers, who were not expecting such an attack, and were, for the most part, unarmed.—Those who were armed would hardly know at whom to fire until they were fired upon. The insurgents were seen to hurry to their wagons hitched at the square, and gather therefrom several guns, which were concealed under the straw. They were freely used and with terrible effect. Thomas Jeffries was the next to fall, receiving an ugly wound in the neck.

William Gilman was shot by B. F. Dukes, the ball striking a rib on the left side and glancing off. Dukes was then seen to fire at Col. Mitchell, and afterwards declared that he had killed him. Col. Mitchell received several shots through his clothes; one hit his watch and glanced off, producing only a slight flesh wound on his abdomen. The watch thus providentially saved his life. Dr. York, surgeon of the 54th Illinois, while passing through the Court House, was approached by some one behind, who took deliberate aim and shot him dead, the pistol being placed so close to him that the powder burned his coat. So far as we can learn, Dr. York was not actively engaged in the affray, save in his professional capacity as surgeon, and in trying to restore order.

A soldier, Alfred Swim, of Company G, 54th Illinois, was shot, and taken to Drs. Allen and VanHeter's office, where he soon died. Mr. Swim lived somewhere near Casey, in Clark county, where he leaves a wife and three children. He is spoken of by all as having been an excellent soldier and a good citizen.—William G. Hart, Deputy Provost Marshal, was shot in several places, in the head and vitals; his wounds are probably mortal. James Goodrich, company C, 5th Illinois, received a shocking wound, being shot in the bowels. His wound, we fear, will prove mortal.

Unarmed as our boys were, Col. Mitchell soon rallied all he could, citizens and soldiers, and improvising such arms as could be had, gathered at the southwest corner of the square, as the insurgents retreated down the street, running east therefrom. Dispatches were sent to Mattoon for soldiers, and three hundred were soon on the way. The in urgents halted somewhere near Mrs. Dickson's, and remained for some time, then turned and went off. Beyond J. H. O'Hair's residence they gathered together, consulted for a time, and then moved off in a northerly direction, cutting the telegraph wires as they went, unfortunately before a dispatch could be sent to Dr. York's family, at Paris, giving notice of his assassination.

About five o'clock the reinforcements from Mattoon arrived, and while in the Court House yard, Mr. John Cooper, from Salisbury, was captured and brought in as a prisoner, by Mr. W. H. Noe, and a soldier. Mr. Cooper had taken an active part in the affray; when in front of Jenkin's store he attempted to escape, and when commanded to halt refused to do so, whereupon Mr. Noe fired over Mr. Cooper's head, who, in return, fired at some of our men, when orders were given to fire upon him, which was done, and he fell dead at Jenkins' door. Unfortunately one of the balls passed through the closed door and struck Mr. Jno. Jenkins in the groin, producing a serious and probably mortal wound. Mr. Cooper was shot through the neck and shoulder.—When the insurgents were halted near Mrs. Dickson's, he was heard to say that as they now had no leader he was ready to lead them back and kill the —— soldiers and burn the town, or die in the attempt; and at various places he was heard to threaten to cut out the hearts of the "—— Abolitionists," and use kindred expressions.

How many there were of the insurgents we do not know, nor can we estimate the number, save by the size of the squads that retreated in several directions.—We think there may have been from one hundred to one hundred and fifty, and all mounted. Who their leaders were we do not know precisely. J. H. O'Hair Sheriff of this county was seen to fire three times at the soldiers. John Frazier, while sitting on his horse, was seen to deliberately fire five times at them, and then leave. Others of less prominence were equally warlike.

The St. Louis Democrat says:

It is nothing now that in many portions of Illinois, particularly the southern portion, there have existed the most dangerous element. The worst kind of Copperheads are to be found there. Not only are resident Illinoisians to be found among them, but a considerable number of dangerous characters properly belonging to this State have taken shelter there, where they have found congenial company, and would not be likely to be so closely watched by the military authorities as here. We have not failed to give timely warning, as far as we had the ability, of the movements of these men, telling our Union neighbors across the river to be on their guard against them. This warning is never more appropriate than at the present time. The President's amnesty proclamation has brought rebels in large numbers among us from the enemy's lines, many of whom may find it agreeable to extend their travels to points where they are not so well known as here.

Another letter from Mattoon, dated the 31st ult., says:

Throughout last night and all of this morning the excitement continued among our citizens, and the most vigorous measures were in progress to resist the apprehended attack, but it seems that the capture of the spy last night was of more importance in a military point of view than was at first believed. He was taken in a suspicious locality, and at once owned his mission. On being pressed he gave full information relative to the position of his friends, stating that there was a large force of them at Windsor, in Shelby county, about eight miles west of this place; on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, and also at Copnim's Mills, a few miles south. His aggregate numbers, in some instances, as high as fifteen hundred.

Yesterday, it is now positively known, the insurgents near Windsor took a vote in their camp and unanimously resolved, with much enthusiasm, to move at once on Mattoon and release the prisoners.

The failure of their scout, above named, to return, dampened their zeal, and when it became known that he was arrested, the leaders of the gang became frightened, and, after much hesitation, the whole movement was given up.

The Copperhead party from Neoga, twelve miles below this place, have returned home telling their neighbors that there are five thousand Federal soldiers in Mattoon, and that it is no use to try to release the prisoners. A wise conclusion, but accepted a little too late for some of these fellows.

The 4th Indiana, ordered here from Indianapolis have left for Cairo, *en route* for New Orleans, there being an adequate force here without them. The 41st Illinois, Colonel Pugh, who were ordered here by telegram from Camp Bever, have gone into barracks, and will constitute the "garrison" for a short time. There is no doubt that the thirty Copperheads now in custody will not only be held, but will have plenty of company. Prisoners are continually coming in. *Everything indicates the murderous and rebellious intent of these men*, who lacked only numbers to continue the open war they had begun. Last night the body of one of our scttlers was found on the railroad track shot through the head. The most intense indignation prevails among the loyal men, and many, of before doubtful proclivities, have got their eyes opened to the real intents of their associates.

Dr. Shubal York, of the 4th Illinois regiment, murdered in the first outbreak at Charleston, was spoken of as the Union candidate for Congress in the seventh district, in place of John R. Eden. The Copperheads claim that the original disturbances grew out of some heated remarks of the deceased called out by Eden's assault upon him in a speech to the meeting held at Charleston on Monday. Dr. York was a gallant and estimable man and officer, and was connected with the regiment from the time of its first organization at Anna in 1861. The main part of the 54th regiment, as before stated in your dispatches was here at that time, but was forthwith sent to the scene of the affray.

The Copperheads at the very outset of the disturbance cut the wires East of Charleston, with the design of preventing aid being summoned from Indiana, but in this they failed. Help enough has been received from all quarters utterly to cow the insurgents, who are disbanding more rapidly than they assembled. It will doubtless soon appear whether they have discharged all the debt they owe the Government by now slinking home. The Union men of this section insist that the Government shall take such measures as will rid this section of the pestilent gang of home rebels, whose treason has been now declared and placed within reach of punishment. Mattoon citizens will never forget how near the war came home to them.

The Chicago Tribune has the following article on the affair:

Both Coles and Edgar counties furnish striking proof and warning to all other counties in the State, that no local office can safely be entrusted to disloyal men.—Two meaner tools of the rebellion cannot be found in Illinois than the two infamous brothers, Wm. S. O'Hair, Sheriff of Edgar county, and John S. O'Hair, Sheriff of Coles county. Their father is ex-Sheriff, Mike O'Hair, of Edgar, and both are "chips of the old block," and of the three it may be said that it is a misfortune to the loyal cause that the three are not of the reach of the rebel conscription, which would find them ready made to its uses, and far less dangerous to us in the rebel service.

The share of Sheriff John O'Hair, of Coles county, in the late disturbances, is set down in our dispatches elsewhere. Both he and his brother are men of desperate characters, and he seems to have led in the bloody work begun and carried out. It was a deliberate and murderous attack on the soldiers and Union citizens, resulting in the loss of several lives, many wounded, and the flight of the assailants. It is noticeable in this case, as in Paris, Edgar county, a short time since, that the assembling was not a chance one, that the copperheads came armed, with wagons, which were arsenals in reserve, and this with a deliberate and deadly purpose.

In the Edgar county disturbance the brutal and outrageous assaults of the Copperhead sheet at Paris had excited the veteran soldiers, who threatened to demolish it, but the apologies of the editor saved him and it. But the Copperheads indignant at the success of the soldiers in backing down the organ of treason, has determined on vengeance, and, as is sworn to in the testimony, the infamous Sheriff Wm. S. O'Hair, of Edgar county, secretly collected one hundred armed Copperheads from Coles, Clark and Edgar counties, impudently calling them in the secret missive a *posse comitatus*. The gallant soldiers had seen rebels before, and a cleaning out and rapid flight of the miscreants took place. One of them, named Canady, was captured, says the Paris *Beacon*.

The sworn statement of Canady was taken by a notary public. He declared that Sheriff O'Hair had sent for these men to come to Paris in squads of three or four, without arms, their guns to be brought in wagons, and secreted until occasion called for their use; that a paper to this effect was read to him, signed by William O'Hair, and witnessed by some of the best citizens of Paris—among them Amos Green, and we believe Jonathan Mayo was mentioned in this connection. Col. Mayo positively denies having signed or seen such a paper. Can it be that forgery has been committed for the base purpose of inaugurating a civil war in Edgar county?

Apropos of the Beast, the following incident happening at Fortress Monroe last week is authentic. One of the returned prisoners, a Colonel of the Confederate army, on his way from Point Lookout to Richmond, was ushered into the presence of Butler, who said he desired to put some plain questions to the Colonel and wanted perfectly frank answers to them, promising that these answers would not effect, in the least, the Colonel's status as a prisoner of war, one way or the other. The Colonel desired him to proceed. The following dialogue ensued between the two:

Beast Butler.—"If, in the incidents of war, I should fall a prisoner into your hands, what would you do with me?"

The Colonel.—"I should execute you on the spot."

Beast Butler.—"Is this purpose generally entertained by the officers of your army?"

The Colonel.—"Yes, and the privates too."

Beast Butler.—"Sir, I thank you for your candor."

The Colonel.—"Sir, you are entirely welcome to it."

The Colonel then retired under guard, and was shortly afterwards waited upon by an aid-de-camp of Butler, with an invitation from the Beast to dine at headquarters. The Colonel had not eaten what could be called a dinner for eight months, but he promptly declined.

*Rich. Cors. Memphis Appeal.*

Railroad Accident and Loss of Life.—A terrible railroad accident occurred on the Petersburg and Richmond railroad at 5 o'clock last Saturday morning, involving the loss of four lives and the wounding of two other persons. As the freight train for Richmond reached Dunlop's Crossing, two miles and a half this side of Petersburg, and was passing through a deep cut, the boiler of the engine exploded, with a noise that was heard for ten miles around. The engine was blown to atoms, the tender and the two forward cars crushed, and the train stopped. W. A. Perdue, the engineer, had both legs and his right arm torn off, his head badly mangled, and his body thrown over into Mr. Dunlop's field. J. T. Bragg, the conductor, Mr. Wm. Parish, and H. C. Deales, the fireman, who were all on the engine, were also killed. Mr. Bragg had his right leg blown off, and was badly scalded. He lived half an hour. Parish and Deales, like the engineer, were killed instantly. One of the train hands was wounded on the head and a soldier slightly in the face.

The engine was a first class one and was worth $50,000. Every pane of glass in Mr. Dunlop's house, some hundred or more yards from the scene of the accident, were shivered by the explosion. The cause of this sad catastrophy must remain unaccounted for, as those who might have explained it have perished. Relief was sent out from Petersburg to the wrecked train as soon as the character of the disaster was learned, and the dead and wounded properly cared for.

*Richmond Sentinel, 11th inst.*

Four New Steel Blockade Runners at Liverpool.—Four new paddle steamers, built of steel and of great speed, are about ready to leave Liverpool, to engage in running the blockade. They are named the Badger, Let Her B, and Let Her Rip, and were built for the service. Another report says that these vessels were to have a trial of speed in a race to the Isle of Man on the 26th of March. The London Post says:

Five hundred thousand bales of cotton are stated to be now in the hands of the Confederate Government, while two hundred thousand would suffice to pay off the whole loan. A large amount of bonds have already been delivered and cotton received in exchange, according to agreement. There is, apparently, increased facility for running the blockade, and the difference between the delivered price of cotton in the southern ports and that obtained for it in Liverpool may stimulate the purchase of bonds; indeed, the principal buying for the last week has been on Liverpool account. There are also, as we have before stated, other negotiations in progress, to which we shall probably before long have again to refer."

Distinguished Visitors.—The report that the honest and responsible firm of Gold, Silver & Co., had left the Confederacy, is a fallacy, based upon erroneous and, perhaps, malicious information. They have, we understand, been held prisoners against their will ever since their disappearance from public view, something over two years ago. Their custodians were the bankers, brokers, and old women of the Confederacy. We are glad to learn that the rigor of their confinement has been somewhat relaxed, and that a parole has been granted them to move about the city.

Gold appeared on the street yesterday, arm in arm with Silver, intent on the purchase of provisions and bacon at the "old prices," the latter of which was readily attainable at sixteen and seventeen cents per pound, so glad were the market people to see their old friends again.

Wherever the happy pair wended their way a crowd collected around for a sight of them. Some said it was a sight for sore eyes.

It is uncertain how long the above individuals will be suffered to remain at liberty, or to what degree the terms of their liberation will be extended or contracted. They are liable at any moment to be "gobbled up" by the bankers, and brokers, and old women, and held as hostages for the exchange of Confederate "promises," according to the cartel, at the rate of twenty or thirty for one.—*Richmond Examiner.*

### The Ohio Convention.

The Ohio Democratic Convention, which met at Columbus, on the 23d of March, declared in favor of McClellan for President.

The following resolutions, offered by Judge M. Burchard, were adopted without a dissenting voice:

*Resolved*, 1. That the Democratic party is now, as it has ever been, devoted to the Constitution as transmitted to us by the framers of that instrument, and expounded by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and as construed in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799, and as construed in the report thereon in the Virginia Legislature; and that for the maintenance of that Constitution and the preservation of the Union founded under it, we here, as did the fathers of the republic, pledge life, fortune, and sacred honor.

2. That we would hail with delight any and every honorable effort toward a restoration of the normal condition of this Union, to-wit: Internal peace and harmony, and fraternal affection between the several States comprising it; and we regret that the measures of the present administration prevent such desirable results, and we are therefore uncompromisingly opposed to its continuance in power.

3. That we are opposed to the prosecution of the war for the subjugation of States, or for the purpose of depriving them of their sovereignty, or impairing their constitutional rights, and being satisfied that its continued prosecution for such objects will in the end prove the utter destruction of civil liberty, we, therefore, demand the immediate inauguration of peaceable means to attain an honorable settlement and the restoration of the Union under the Constitution.

4. That the mob spirit now abounding in our land is the natural and inevitable result of the violations of the constitution and the laws by the party now in power, and we deem this a proper occasion to renew to our people the warnings of Washington against lawlessness in government and people. The tyranny of the present administration has sown the seeds from which we are now reaping a harvest of crime.

## TELEGRAPHIC

**Reports of the Press Association.**

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

### FROM VIRGINIA.

Hamilton's Crossing, April 13th, 1864.

A force of Yankees, estimated at one hundred, came to Falmouth to-day and captured two wagons. A skirmish ensued between the Yankees and Capt. Savage's Provost Guard and a party from Gobb's Georgia Legion. The Yankees, after remaining an hour, returned, going up the Warrenton road.

### THE CHARLESTON, ILLINOIS, AFFAIR.

Richmond, April 13th, 1864.

The collision between a party of citizens and another of soldiers, at Charleston, Illinois, was greatly exaggerated. A letter in the Chicago Times says that not more than thirty men on each side were engaged, and after the affair the citizens went home. There was no subsequent assemblage of Copperheads in the vicinity.

Nothing new here to-day.

### FROM DALTON.

Dalton, Ga., April 13, 1864.

Nashville dates to the 10th have been received. There was considerable excitement at Memphis, in consequence of the Federal pickets having been driven in at Germantown. It is believed to have been a feint of Forrest, to enable him to get south with his train containing plunder taken at Paducah.

Washington dates to the 9th say that Colfax offered a resolution proposing the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, for sentiments uttered yesterday, favoring the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

St. Louis, April 8th.—It is reported that several naval officers were captured on Red River, whilst confiscating cotton.

New York, April 8th.—The famous three hundred pounder Parrot gun on Cummings' Point exploded after being fired 4815 times.

### GEN. WHEELER ATTACKS THE ENEMY.

Gen. Wheeler attacked a small force of the enemy at daylight this morning near Benton, killing several, and capturing 35 prisoners and one Lieutenant, together with horses, pistols, carbines, &c.

From the Memphis Appeal.

**Annie Cook.**

There's not a maid in Madison,
In corner nor in nook,
That's half as lovely as the one
Whose name is Annie Cook!

Some folks may think that she is tart,
And has a sour look;
But none there are more gentle than
This gentle Annie Cook!

It may be asked—and answered too—
Can she a rival brook?
She glories when she sees a belle—
So kind is Annie Cook!

One evening, when the stars were bright,
A starlight walk I took,
And clinging to my manly arm
Was bright-eyed Annie Cook!

Asked I, as on we wandered far,
"Know you Miss Fannie Snook?"
"I do not know the homely girl,"
Soft whispered Annie Cook!

I talked of love, and all things else
I learned in school or book;
Indeed, I put my "best licks" on
To please Miss Annie Cook!

And when I thought I'd fairly won
The maid, by hook or crook,
"Why, sir, you are extremely dull,"
Said lovely Annie Cook!

I shifted sail and tacked about,
And tried another hook—
"You never loved!" "I never will!"
Exclaimed Miss Annie Cook!

"Perhaps you never have been wooed?"
She answered with a look:
"I could be if I wanted to,"
Sung out Miss Annie Cook.

"Are you in love?—do tell us now—
Perhaps with Fannie Snook?
If not, with whom?" "A julep, Miss,"
That settled Annie Cook!

We reached her home; I sat a while
Examining a book;
"Sir! do you take this for a school?"
Inquired Miss Annie Cook.

I rose and grasped my polished cane,
My hat as slily took;
And, having nothing else to take,
Took leave of Annie Cook!

Don Carlos.

Madison, Ga.

The London Punch is evidently an attentive reader of some of the Georgia papers. In a recent number it publishes what it represents as the German declaration of war against the Danes, but which is a clear and unmistakable plagiarism from what is known as the "Georgia Platform." We lay the whole document, with some verbal alterations, before our readers, who will not fail to recognize both the peculiar phraseology and the majestic principles of the "Georgia Platform."

Subjectively, as well as objectively, the annihilation or even the debilitating distribution of inherent or accumulative r

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1864.


### "Confederate Soldiers," Fort Fisher.

Communication received. We agree with nearly all of it, but think it requires some modification. Some parts of it, although correct enough, we fear might produce results not contemplated by the writer.

We will briefly say that the communication asks whose fault it is that with provisions in the country the families of soldiers are exposed to suffering for the want of food. It is not the fault of the President or of the Generals, for they do the best they can do to take care of the Yankees. It is, says the communication the fault of those at home, Militia officers, officers of Home Guards and all others out of service who speculate upon the necessaries of life and refuse to redeem the pledges made to the families of soldiers. These families cannot and will not starve while there are provisions in the country, nor will their husbands, sons and fathers in the army submit to their starving. But we will not forestate the communication itself. We would like, if possible, to see the writer and explain what, we think, under the circumstances, had better be modified.

In the meantime we would say to all—to the people—to the county authorities, to every one who has anything to spare—to every one who has anything to divide, spare what you can spare, divide what you have for yourselves; see that while there is any provisions in the country, the wives and children of its defenders do not suffer. In this county we believe that although there may be isolated cases of suffering, still, as a general thing, the poor, or those in need of assistance were never more liberally or fully provided for. We do trust that such will hereafter be the case in all the counties of the State, and especially of this region. The true friend of the soldier is the one who looks to the wants of his family. Let the soldier in camp or in fort feel that those dear to him run no risk of suffering, and his heart is relieved and his arm strengthened. The man who is not in the army fighting, should be doing all he can for the cause at home by increasing the resources of the country—contributing to the support of the soldier in camp and the relief of the dependent ones at home—not speculating on the government, or extorting from the needy. The war will not last forever; the soldiers will return home, and they will come with memories in which will be freshly treasured the names of those who have not discharged their duty in these respects, especially in the latter. Mutterings, not loud but deep, already give warnings which cannot wisely be disregarded, warnings which it would not only be more patriotic but more prudent to heed in time.

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The combat evidently thickens, and appearances favor a very early opening of hostilities in Virginia, upon a scale of unexampled magnitude. No doubt there is force in the reasoning that the enemy is in a measure compelled to push things forward, in order to avail themselves of the services, in the opening conflicts, of a portion of their veteran troops whose term of service is about expiring, and who have not re enlisted, but we really question whether even with this incentive there may not be physical obstacles sufficient to prevent any very active operations at as early a day as the news by telegraph would seem to indicate. If the weather in Northern Virginia has been anything like that which we have had here, the ground can hardly be practicable for artillery, and without this, it seems to us no decisive operations will be undertaken, nor even if undertaken does it appear to us that they can be carried forward. We may be mistaken, but we hardly think so. At any rate a few days will determine, and a few more may bring us the news of more stirring events than any that have yet marked even this war, fruitful as it has been in such. The collision *may* take place this week, but we should not be at all surprised if it should be deferred until next week or the week after.

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All accounts would seem to agree that Burnside is about attempting his advance up on the South side of James River. This advance will be in connection with other movements against Richmond and the fact that Burnside's forces have shown themselves at Suffolk, Portsmouth and elsewhere in that direction looks as if the main attempt was soon to be made, should unfavorable weather not interpose insuperable obstacles.

Of course it becomes us not to say anything about what has been done or will be done towards interfering with the practicability of Burnside's advance up the South side of James River. That he will have to find out for himself, and no doubt he will. He will probably receive a few lessons in the art of war that will be unpleasant at first, but may do him good eventually.

Gold in New York is going up fast. Is it simply the natural course of financial affairs, or is it accelerated by the receipt of discouraging news from the West. *Something* is at work, and the matter is rapidly passing beyond all chance of control.

Whether the reports from Fort Pillow be accurate or not, (those published yesterday) we cannot say.—That the Fort was taken is certain, with its garrison; and that many of the latter were slain, hardly admits of a doubt, but there is very probably some mistake in the figures. 3,000 seems like a large number of whites to 400 negroes. It seems like too large a garrison for six or eight guns. Surely a fort could hardly be stormed and such a large garrison put to the sword without a loss of more than 50 on the part of the assailants.—We will have to look for something more definite and reliable.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is in dread of another visit from Lee, hence their resolution in favour of moving the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia for greater security.

Things are working reasonably well, everything considered, and, we trust will soon work better.

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There is a screw loose in the transportation of mail matter somewhere, or by some officials on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad. We have lately heard of letters being ten days on the route from Wilmington to Cheraw, and we know of a case where a letter is postmarked Sumter, S. C., April 13th, (146 miles from Wilmington, direct route) which was received this morning, the 16th inst. We never like to allude to such things, but really it does appear that there is great dereliction of duty somewhere, and we do trust that things of this sort will be more carefully attended to.

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The prize steamer Pet, captured off Wilmington, N. C., was sold at Boston on the 9th instant for $35,000.

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It appears that Chase's so-called gold certificates which he offers at $165, are not redeemable in gold.—They are only receivable as gold in payment of duties at the Custom House. Hence it is that they do not keep down the price of gold which continues to go up.

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We have heard, indirectly, that Governor Vance will visit Wilmington at no distant day, and will probably address the people while here. Should he conclude to do so, we would suggest Tuesday of the first week of Superior Court as likely to furnish an audience from all sections of the county.

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Burglary.—We learn that on last Friday night, the store of Mr. Wm. H. DeNeal, on Market Street, below 2nd., South side, was broken into, and robbed, among other things, of an amount of bacon valued at four to five thousand dollars. Some five of the negroes (for it was done by negroes) have been caught, and portions of the bacon found in their possession.

### Affairs in the West.

There would seem to be no longer any doubt that the enemy has suffered a very severe reverse at Shreveport, Louisiana, as well as at various points in Tennessee. The accounts, which come to us slowly and through indirect channels, have no doubt been received in full by the Yankee military authorities some time since, and, with all the attempts at concealment by the Yankee Government, have become at least partially known to the Yankee people, as is shown by the rapid rise in gold, which is still rising, and, we think, is rapidly passing beyond the control of those who seek to keep it down by any temporary expedients. Banks would seem to be rather unfortunate. Like the other civilian General from Massachusetts, Beast F. Butler, he has taken part in few battles and no victories. His appearance in the field, as a commander, is a sure presage of ultimate disaster to his cause.

And yet Banks is a keen shrewd man. A man of decided talent and energy. A self-made man, who to raise himself higher would stop at few things. Like Butler, he was originally a Democrat, but turned over and has become one among the most violent opponents of the principles upon which the Jeffersonian Democratic party was based.

Whether the Yankees lost fourteen thousand men at Shreveport or not, no one can yet say. It seems to be hardly probable. It is probable and almost certain that they sustained an overwhelming defeat—one from which they will not soon recover.

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Fire.—About a quarter before ten o'clock on Monday night a fire broke out in a stable on Mulberry Street, between Third and Fourth, North side, belonging, as we hear, to Alfred Alderman, Esq., and to the estate of Col. Wm. C. Howard.

The stable contained a quantity of dry forage and was almost instantly enveloped in flames. Fortunately, the night was very calm, and the flames ascended straight up, otherwise the fire might have been very destructive, there being a number of light wooden buildings near to it. As it was the fire was confined to the building in which it originated and no other loss incurred except some little damage to fencing, etc.

We can not state the exact amount of loss, as we do not know how much forage or other articles may have been in the stable. We should not think the whole was very great, however, although at present it will be difficult to replace the building or its contents. The heaviest loss was probably a carriage or rockaway belonging to Mr. Alderman, said to have been in the burned building.—*Daily Journal, yesterday.*

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Heenan, the prize fighter, is thought to be gradually dying, so the Northern papers say. He is taking his time at it and not hurrying himself. He never got over that beating by the English prize fighter.

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If April showers bring forth May flowers, what a flowery May we *will* have. Pardon us for the semi-pun,—but we really think most people would prefer an abundance of *flour*, to any quantity of *flowers*. This is an evidence of *taste*, while the other thing over which the romantic go into ecstacies is simply a matter of sight and smell. Don't it rain?

### The Old Five Dollar Bills.

The Richmond *Sentinel* of Saturday, the 16th inst., says that the whole sum issued in bills of the denomination of five dollars, since the foundation of the Confederacy, is $79,090,315, and supposes that from sixty to sixty-five millions would cover the amount of fives this day in circulation. These are receivable in payment of taxes and for funding at par until the first day of July, after which they will stand on the same footing with the tens, twenties and fifties of the old issue. The *Sentinel* says that by the last of this month, five dollar notes of the new issue will probably be ready for issue. The old fives will then be devoted to their final uses:—the payment of taxes or funding in four per cents, for the same purpose.

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When the new currency act was passed dealers in commodities immediately raised their prices 33⅓ per cent. to cover the depreciation of the currency. That excuse is no longer valid, and yet many, if not all of them, refuse to lower their prices. Do they wish to bring down upon their heads the curses of this whole people and damn themselves to everlasting infamy as men who speculated upon the distresses of the people in this hour of the Nation's trial?—Men who indulge in such scandelous knavery will surely be marked and will not be forgotten. The day of reckoning will come. Then woe to those whose grasping avarice has fed fat upon the necessities of their suffering countrymen.

We clip the above from the 'Daily Rebel." There is no use in complaining. The "dealers in commodities" pay no attention to anything that can be said. Prices are as high at this very time, if not higher, than they were on the first of April, and from appearances, there is no prospect of their getting lower. Already some dealers refuse to take $5 bills except at a discount of one-third. Verily this is a great world, or rather great people, or little people compose it. It is some comfort to know that there is *another* world, where accounts will be squared, and all will get their just dues.

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Shad in Richmond.—The Richmond *Whig* says that last week the smaller shad sold there at ten to twelve dollars a pair. We saw no shad here this season small enough to be squeezed into that compass.

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Nothing New.—The Tarboro' Southerner of the 16th says that everything seems to be quiet in and around Plymouth and Washington *at the present time.*

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At the earnest desire of many of our army subscribers, we re-publish Major Curry Combe's experiences in Mobile. It is rather a rich sketch.

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Camp 50th Reg't N. C. T.,
April 16th, 1864.

*Messrs. Editors:*—

The following is the vote of Captain J. O. A. Kelly's Company from Moore in the recent election for Congressman from the 7th district of North Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. S. A. Christian.

Ramsey, 50; Foster and Leach, 0.

H.

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Goldsboro', N. C., April 3d, 1864.

*Messrs. Editors:*—

Will you be so kind as to let it be known through the columns of your valuable paper, where wounded soldiers can procure artificial limbs? I know of several that would be glad to know, so they could supply themselves. I, myself, am one of that number, as you will see from the writing that it is done with the left hand.

Respectfully, &c.,

SUBSCRIBER.

Will those engaged or engaging in the business, or acquainted with it, please inform us. We should be glad to hear from them.

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For the Journal.

### A Suggestion to Rail Road Officers.

The frequent occurrence of accidents on Rail Roads by the breakage of wheels, admonishes more precaution. A wheel may be cracked or otherwise damaged and started off on a trip, loaded with valuable lives, and from a flaw give way on the road and throw the train off the track and cause the death of some of the passengers. Such has been the case twice recently on the W. & M. R. R., and at least the last case was an old crack in the wheel, which caused it to break near this place, killing a soldier instantly. I have been informed by a gentleman, that in Europe that they have a man to go round and strike each wheel with a hammer before the trains move out of town, and it is told by a peculiar ringing sound of the wheel, whether it is in good condition or not. I would respectfully suggest the same plan to Rail Road officers in this country.

J. E. B.

Timmonsville, S. C., April 13th, 1864.

### Issue of New Currency.

The following amounts have been issued in the new currency to the present time:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In $500 notes, | $10, | 000,000 |
| In 100 " | 13, | 120,000 |
| In 50 " | 7, | 340,000 |
| In 20 " | 1, | 656,000 |
| In 10 " | 14, | 328,000 |
| Total | $46,6 | 44,000 |

*Richmond Sentinel*, 15th inst.

'Do you know who built this bridge?' said a person to Hook. 'No,' replied Hook; 'but if you go over you'll be TOLLED.'

### Extract From Northern Papers Received by the Press at Richmond.

THE LATE AFFAIR IN ARKANSAS.

*St Louis*, April 6th.—The following particulars of Colonel Clayton's recent raid in Arkansas have been received from Little Rock, dated there March 27:

Colonel Clayton, with a small force of infantry and cavalry, and one battery, went to Mount Elba, on the Salem river. Leaving his infantry and artillery there to guard the bridge and cover the pile bluff, he proceeded with his cavalry towards Longview, further down the Salem and twenty miles southwest, where the main body of the rebel army were stationed, for the purpose of destroying the pontoon bridges and army stores in that place. Lieutenant Greshouse, of the 1st Indiana and Lieut. Young, of the 5th Kansas cavalry, were sent in advance with one hundred men, and arriving at the bridge saw a large force of rebels on the opposite side preparing to cross. Our officers hailed the enemy, and told them they belonged to Shelby's command, which dress in Federal uniform, and that the Federals were upon them, and beg them hurry to their rescue.

The rebels rushed foward, and as fast as they crossed were captured. Their guns were thrown into the river. In this way one hundred and sixty were captured; thirty five wagons laden with supplies, which were destroyed; three hundred horses and mules, and a paymaster's safe, containing $80,000 in Confederate money, after which the bridge was burned. Then and a march of eighty miles was accomplished in twenty-four hours.

ARMY CORPS COMMANDS.

The following important order has just been issued:

War Department,
Adjutant General's Office,
Washington, April 4, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, the following changes and assignments are made in army corps commands:

Major General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to the command of the cavalry corps of the army of the Potomac.

Major General Gordon Granger is relieved from the command of the 4th army corps, and Major General O. O. Howard is assigned in his stead.

Major General Schofield is assigned to the command of the 23d army corps.

Major General Slocum will report to Major General Sherman, commanding the division of the Mississippi, and Major General Stoneman will report to Major General Schofield, commanding the department of the Ohio, for assignment.

Major General Granger will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army.

Captain Horace Porter, United States Ordnance department, is announced as an aid de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Grant, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

That portion of this order relating to the consolidation of the 11th and 12th corps has been amended so as to denominate this consolidation the 20th, instead of the 1st corps.

THE ENEMY'S PLANS FOR THE SPRING CAMPAIGN—"ON TO RICHMOND" AGAIN.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *World* under date of the 10th inst., says:

Preparations for the grand movement on Richmond, which will now be delayed by the storms in Virginia, are going forward with quiet but vehement energy. The reorganization of the Army of the Potomac has been generally perfected. Gen. Baldy Smith will command two army corps, which are organizing at Fortress Monroe. The troops under his command will be pushed up the Peninsula, while the Army of the Potomac keeps Lee's forces vigorously occupied. Gen. Burnside will attempt his old route via Goldsboro', cutting the railroad at that point.

The *World's* correspondent expresses the opinion that this grand combination will compel the rebels to fall back from the line of the Rapidan to the defences of Richmond, and that the greatest battle of the war will be fought in the vicinity of the Confederate capital. He also states that those defences have been strengthened, and that mines have been prepared at "several vital parts."

### Favorable Indications.

The United States papers contain the statement made by the Provost Marshal General, of the condition of the quotas of the several States under the President's call for 200,000 men, dated March 14, 1864, from which it appears that every State except Illinois is in "deficiency" upon all the calls. The total deficiency of all the States amounts to 324,712 men.

If this deficiency indicates any popular feeling as to the war, the great States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts are the localities in which the greatest amount of opposition is to be found. New York owes Lincoln 59,330 men, Pennsylvania owes 74,127 men, Ohio owes 39,230, and Massachusetts owes 20,592 men. Total in these four States, 183,182 men. In the Northwest, Illinois has furbished 11,436 more than her quota; Indiana owes only 3,069 men; Michigan 7,187; Wisconsin 15,302; Iowa 13,144. Total due by Northwestern States, 38,798, from which Illinois' surplus of 11,486 deducted, leaves a balance of 27,362 due. Where are the brave men of the Northwest? There seems about enough left to organize what Mr. Jefferson called a respectable public meeting—viz: a chairman, secretary and mover of resolutions.

This deficiency of 324,712 men—existing in every State except Illinois—after the great efforts made for volunteering, and the enormous bounties offered, indicates a failure in raising men that is remarkable. The "veteran enlistments" are omitted—very wisely omitted—from this statement. The Yankee authorities keep their own people in ignorance of this great fact—It is reasonable to assume that if the "veteran re enlistments" had been large, so encouraging a fact would not have been withheld from the public, nor denied to the rebels. The fact that the amount of this credit is cautiously withheldt from the public, is strong evidence that the "veteran re enlistment" has not been such as would tend to encourage the "folks at home" or to depress "the rebels in arms"

Every circumstance that can be gleaned from the U. States papers tends to reveal the fact that the enemy are more nearly exhausted in every particular of public spirit, finances and men than the Confederacy. Public dissatisfaction and discontent exist everywhere, and have culminated in open resistance in Illinois.

This *emeute*, which the Herald designates as "the beginning of civil war in Illinois," may, and doubtless, will be suppressed, but the causes will continue to exist which produced the outbreak; and the existence of this discontent, which thus bursts out in actual violence, will cause the retention of troops within the "loyal" States to suppress the "civil war" that threatens their rear. The U. S. militia, it is said, is to be called out. Such a call would aggravate the discontent, as well as organize and arm it.

Massachusetts is buying Germans in Europe to fill her quota. Her people have grown rich enough to purchase exemption from defending the "Old Flag," and they buy up negroes and Dutch to stand the necessary amount of killing required of the Bay State.—Shrewd people that! New York takes the Irish. Pennsylvania and Ohio must remain largely in arrears.—These are the States for Gens. Lee and Johnston to rescue from "conscript fathers." The 120,000 men they owe to the provost marshal general would hail the Confederate army with delight, and rally in security behind its lines.—*Rich. Enquirer.*

### The Danish Iron-Clads Under Fire.

The European papers contain an account of the repulse of the Danish turreted iron clad Rolf Krake by the Prussian land batteries at Eckernforde on 17th of February. She was built at Glasgow, in Scotland; she is covered with four and a half inch iron plates, is of twelve hundred tons burthen, draws sixteen feet water, and has two turrets or cupolas, carrying four sixty-eight pounder guns. Apertures at the top of the towers admit light and air; mechanical arrangements allow of the ship being lowered until her deck is only a few inches above the surface. An officer who was on board during the action says:

We passed Bolneas without replying to the fire of the battery stationed there, and took up the position which had been designated. Here we anchored with our broadside towards two fixed batteries and one moveable field battery, which opened upon us a murderous fire with round shot, conical shell and shrapnel. A torgue of land prevented our seeing the bridge we had been ordered to destroy. The enemy fired very well. His fixed batteries were masked, and it is therefore impossible to say how much damage we did him; but I sent a couple of shells at a rifled gun that rained conical shot upon us from the heights, and when sheering off bombarded a mill and a house.

We returned to Sonderborg, after being engaged an hour and a half. The Rolf Krake stood the trial well. She was hulled sixty-six times, each shot being of itself sufficient to sink a wooden ship. The towers were hit several times; sixteen shots went through the funnel, one through the steampipe, two through the foremast, one through the mainmast, two through the mizzen, and from sixty to seventy through the bulwarks, small boats, sails and rigging. The deck is torn up in many places; the tackle much cut, three boats riddled; every vulnerable point was hit, and I should like to have seen any part of the deck where a man could have been stationed without certainty of death. We calculated that about five thousand pounds of iron were expended upon us, and you may suppose that we contributed our share. The noise was deafening, produced as much by our own fire as the missiles of the enemy, whose shells flew about in all directions.—One, which burst directly over the tower in which I was stationed, sent in a shower of pieces, which set fire to two mattresses, damaged my frontispiece, grazed my leg, smashed my telescope, and penetrated a coat lying by my side in half a dozen places. I am still deaf of one ear from the din—otherwise not much hurt. One man in each tower was also slightly wounded, and, curiously enough, each in the left cheek.

The Danish batteries are armed with French rifled guns.

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Is it a good policy to under estimate the power of the enemy? The Federal authorities claim a net gain of 300,000 men since November, 1863—that their armies are stronger by three hundred thousand men now than in November last. We may deny this, but how are we to prove it? Would it not be better to put ourselves in readiness to meet this formidable host?

*Columbus (Ga.,) Sun.*

### From the Raleigh Confederate.

An Opinion from Judge Manly.

We present to our readers to-day, the following opinion, delivered by His Honor Judge Manly, of the Supreme Court, on the late Act of Congress suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus.*

It accords with the almost universal opinion of the Judiciary of the Confederacy on the constitutionality of the late act, and carries the weight of an additional Judicial authority for the power exercised by Congress. And it is the emanation of a legal mind imbued with sound principles of law. It will be received by the people of North Carolina with the more respect, because of Judge Manly's known character for conscientious integrity and devoted patriotism.

We have now the opinions of the majority of the Supreme Court, sustaining the law. Will the agitators respect the sanction of the Judiciary?—or will they continue to agitate?

### In the Matter of Patrick Rafter.

The answer of the officer having custody of the petitioner to the writ of *habeas corpus*, discloses a case which cannot be prosecuted further under the writ.—The following return is made: "W. T. Shipp maketh oath that Patrick Rafter was arrested and is now detained by him, as a person liable to do military duty, and who is attempting to avoid the same;—that his arrest and detention is in pursuance of the authority of the Secretary of War of the Confederate States."

The act of Congress, after declaring the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended in its application to arrests made by the President or Secretary of War in certain enumerated cases, provides that "during the suspension, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of *habeas corpus*, to appear in person, or return the body of any person detained by him by the authority of the President or Secretary of War; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as a prisoner under the authority aforesaid, further proceedings under the writ of *habeas corpus* shall immediately cease, and remain suspended so long as the act shall continue in force"

It appears to me clear, from this provision of the law, that Congress intended to take away from the ordinary tribunals of the country all enquiry by *habeas corpus* into arrests made by the President or Secretary of War, professedly in any of the enumerated cases.

Congress is so guarded upon this point, that it prescribes the form of the return which the officer cited by the writ is to make, and which it declares shall be sufficient; and *this form* tenders no issue, and leaves open no opportunity for making an issue upon the construction of the law. The officer's return in the case before me, pursues the form prescribed; and that by the terms of the act, puts an end to all further enquiry. It results that no question can be properly raised in the matter before me, unless it be a question as to the power of Congress to pass such a law. I see no sufficient reason for holding the law invalid for defect of power.

The Confederate Constitution (Art. 1, Sec. 9, par 2) declares that the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it. This is a "*negative pregnant*," which implies a power in Congress, within the sphere of the general Government's action, to suspend the writ, as the Parliament of England was wont to do, subject to the limitation that the power shall be exercised only in cases of rebellion and invasion, when the public safety may require it. Invaded from all quarters by the public enemy, as the States were at the late session of Congress, the occasion had arisen when that body might lawfully consider of the exigency for a suspension of the writ. It did so consider; decided in favour of a suspension in the cases enumerated, and this decision is necessarily *conclusive.*

It is conceded as a high exercise of the legislative power; but it is believed not to be beyond its legitimate range, while the momentous and profound emergencies, with which the country is now struggling, is its full justification.

An affidavit is found among the papers, from which it appears that petitioner claims now to be 47 years of age, and to be exempt by reason thereof from enrollment to do military service to the Confederate States. According to the view taken by me of the law, the question thus raised is excluded from consideration.—But if it should turn out that I am in error in this construction, and the point be made and considered, it will not avail the petitioner.

The first section of the military bill provides that all white men between the ages of 17 and 50 shall be in the military service of the Confederate States during the war. In the fifth section, those between 17 and 18 are placed on a reserve corps, not to serve out of the State in which they reside. In the eighth section, power is given to the President to detail from the class between 45 and 50, persons for office, hospital and other similar duties. No restriction seems to be imposed upon the employment of this latter class in military field duties; and the enrollment and arrest for duty of petitioner, is not, therefore, an illegal interference with his personal liberty. Indeed, had Congress limited the field of duty to the State, as in the case of persons between 17 and 18, the mustering him into service simply, and placing him in a camp of instruction near the capital of the State, *which is the alleged trespass upon his rights*, would not be illegal. The arrest and detention would not be without warrant of law; and the writ under which he is seeking redress is confined in its office to the enlargement from imprisonment or custody of persons so arrested and detained, and none others.

Upon the questions which have arisen out of the laws of April and September, 1862, as well as that of January last, usually called the Conscription Act, some future occasion may be afforded of giving to the public my views. At present I abstain from any discussion of them, as it is not necessary, and they may be the subject of future reviews in the Court of which I am a member.

I deem it proper to state, that the petition in the case does not set forth the alleged ground for the petitioner's arrest; but I concluded to overlook this defect and meet at once the questions raised upon the construction of the law. I mention it here, that it may not be regarded as a precedent against me. In general it is believed to be more consistent with a just and prompt execution of the laws to require petitioners to set forth the grounds of controversy so far as they are known; and if the petition disclose a case to which the act of suspension clearly applies, it seems to me it ought to be rejected.

The petitioner is remanded to the custody of the officer.

M. E. MANLY.

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Inroads upon Leased Plantations.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, writing from Natchez, Miss., March 20th, says:

In Concordia and Tensas parishes, in Louisiana, the rebels have recently caused much trouble. Nearly all the Government plantations in that locality have received visits from marauding parties to such an extent that labor upon them has been almost entirely suspended. The first attempt to break up the scheme for the production of cotton was made more than a month ago by the forces under Gen. Polignac. At that time they came up nearly to the bank of the river, and within full view of Natchez. Every plantation that they visited was stripped of mules and horses, necessary for carrying on work. Since that time the same depredations have been carried on by small bands of the enemy detached for that especial purpose. Several lessees have been captured, but in no case have they been taken to any distance.

They have been robbed of all valuables, and in some instances stripped of coats, hats, and boots. In one case a lessee was robbed of everything except his drawers and shirt, and left to make his way to town, twenty miles distant, on foot. The rebels say they have received positive orders to break up all the plantations where there is any attempt at the production of cotton. They will allow corn in small quantities to be produced, but will allow no extensive cultivation.

In the vicinity of Waterproof, several plantations that were in full operation were made the especial targets for vengeance. That section was visited almost daily for two weeks, and each time there was found something worthy of being stolen. Every mule and horse that could be found was driven off to the Ouachita district for the benefit of the Confederacy. All goods that had been purchased for issuing to the negroes were carried off, and, in many cases, the negroes were robbed of what had been sold to them. The rebels expressed a lively desire to capture the horses, but they were successful only in a few instances.

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A New Fabric.—A gentleman at Tarboro' has sent us a scrap of cloth—the warp cotton, and the filling one-third wool and two-thirds raccoon fur. The gentleman remarks that the fur is more readily obtained than wool, and our readers may be profited by the suggestion. One thing is certain, the cloth is a stout, substantial article, the fur mixing most admirably with the wool. It will make good warm clothing for coarse wear and for servants. That "same old coon" can by this means be made both useful and ornamental, even more so than in the days of "coon skins and log cabins."

*Ral. Confederate.*


# TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. B. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


### FROM DALTON.

Dalton, Ga., April 15th, 1864.

All quiet in front. Five Alabamians who were to have been shot to-day for desertion, were temporarily reprieved by Gen. Johnston until President Davis could be heard from.

Weather cloudy and cool.

### THE CAPTURE OF FORT FILLOW—SLAUGHTER OF YANKEES AND NEGROES.

Mobile, April 16th, 1863.

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The Baltimore Gazette of the 14th has been received. Gold closed in New York at 4 o'clock on the 13th inst. at 173. On the 12th sterling Bills sold at 192. Flour has advanced 40 cents on the barrel. A monster speculation has been commenced in Bread Stuffs, extending throughout the Northwest. General news unimportant.

### LATER FROM THE UNITED STATES—FULTHER ADVANCE IN GOLD.

Richmond, April 17th, 1864.

Later Northern dates state that the Army of the Potomac is actively preparing for the coming campaign. Brigadier General Torbett has been assigned to the command of the 1st division of cavalry. Gen. Wilson is to relieve Gregg in command of the 2d division.

Scouts report that Longstreet, with the greater portion of his army, has reached Richmond. They also report that the officers of Gen. Lee's army have been ordered to send all their baggage to Richmond before the 9th, (?—19th) instant.

At last accounts the Confederate steamer Georgia was at Garonne, France, refitting for sea. During her recent voyage, she captured and burned, in the Bay of Biscay, the ship William Crampton, from New York.

Latest quotations of gold in New York was 179.

### FROM RICHMOND.

A gentleman from Maryland says he understood at Annapolis and other places which he visited recently, that Burnside would move up the South side of James River, in an advance in that direction be found practicable. More rain fell here to-day.

### THE YANKEES ADVANCING ON BLACKWATER.

Richmond, April 16th, 1864.

The Petersburg papers of this morning report considerable excitement in the Blackwater section, in consequence of an advance of the Yankees. Several skirmishes had taken place. The information is deemed reliable.

The Petersburg Express represents Burnside's forces landing in large numbers at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

### CONVENTION IN EAST TENNESSEE—FROM THE UNITED STATES—FORREST AGAIN ON THE MOVE.

Dalton, April 16th, 1864.

Northern dates of the 13th instant have been received.

The East Tennessee Convention met at Knoxville on the 12th. Delegates from nearly every county were present.

Tom Nelson made an explanation of his compromise [?] with Jefferson Davis. He denounced the acts of the President Lincoln [?] as unconstitutional and regarded them as in violation of the constitution.

William Heiskell was elected President.

Daniel Trewhitt made a speech denouncing the apostates in the bitterest terms.

A combination of politicians against the administration exists in strong force.

Andr

For the Journal.

I have just read the speech of Vice President STEPHENS before the Georgia Legislature, delivered on the 16th of March. This speech is, indeed, a melancholy exhibition and proof of human weakness. That a man in Mr. STEPHENS' exalted position should have delivered such a discourse, at such a time, charging the Government with gross violations of the Constitution and laws, even if it were true, will be deeply regretted by all patriots, and it matters not what his motives may be, will do our cause and country more harm than good. He is evidently a theoretical and visionary statesman, knowing but little of the practical effect of the stern realities of human affairs. This extraordinary speech is in accordance with Mr. Stephens' whole political history, which has ever been as changeable as the colors of the chameleon. His patriotic expressions, when compared with his opposition to the measures of the Government, are entirely unmerited and unjustifiable by an absolute [illegible] necessity—they are shorn, in a great degree, of their piety and good effect. In his allusions to the noble patriots in Revolutionary times, and sacrifices of our forefathers in their struggle for independence, for which we express such high admiration, he omitted to mention that their patriotism was so intense and self-sacrificing that they made Washington Dictator, the greatest power in his hands, and by which it is more than probable their independence was achieved, and their liberties saved.

Had he let Congress proclaimed a Dictator for the present crisis, our country would doubtless be [illegible] than at present, and we would not have had the great misfortune and humiliation to witness the Vice President, fraught with such inconsistencies. His remark that [illegible] upon his head to choose between [illegible] by pulling the patriotic President at [illegible] level with Abraham Lincoln, [illegible] is said immensely upon Mr. [illegible] to stand good test and judgment.

[illegible] Mr. Stephens does not show the [illegible] the politicians. He is greatly mistaken [illegible] course in denouncing the Government, [illegible] will be approved by our patriotic [illegible] nor will they find fault with a law [illegible] many within the conscript age to perform duty in the army. Notwithstanding Mr. Stephens' remarks, it is gratifying to know that [illegible] pronounced by him, have received the approval of a majority of the whole nation."

[illegible] resistance to the Holden faction of [illegible] will be received by all disloyal persons [illegible] and give them renewed energy in their efforts to place us under the degrading [illegible] dom of our base, cruel, and detestable foe. The good people of North Carolina [illegible] the patriotism from the commencement [illegible] and the great majority they will [illegible] the patriotic Governor, will deserve and [illegible] not the whole Confederacy, and [illegible] those who seek their own [illegible] and destruction of their [illegible]

[illegible] that I am no apologist of [illegible] He has, in my judgment, character- [illegible] symmetry of his character. But [illegible] imperfections attend all his works. [illegible] the President of our free choice, in [illegible] entrusted the direction of public [illegible] these it is the duty of all good [illegible] to lend their position, to do every [illegible] and nothing to weaken the Gov- [illegible]

[illegible] be a true lover of liberty, a [illegible] and able man, and shall therefore [illegible] him in this contest, which I know to [illegible] and is so dear to my heart. Should [illegible] over head us, I shall be able to [illegible] not I who did it."

[illegible] our strength is from above, [illegible] will triumph.

CATO.

From the Richmond Enquirer 14th.

## HOSTILE CAMP IN NORTH CAROLINA.

On Friday last three privates belonging to Captain [illegible] company of the 62d Georgia infantry, aided by [illegible] of Bertie county, N. C., attacked a [illegible] Windsor, in that county, consisting [illegible] Yankees, supposed to [illegible] from Danville, and about forty negroes, [illegible] many of them. They were led [illegible] Captain Hoggard, formerly considered a good and [illegible] in the army of the Confederate States.— He was [illegible] among the killed. When he first [illegible] Confederate service he was very firm in his [illegible] but it is said that his defection [illegible] when he began to read the North Carolina [illegible] since which he has grown worse and worse, until at last he has met with his reward in infamy and death. The four Yankees were recaptured [illegible] and rewarded to Richmond, and the other prisoners [illegible] Jackson and Windsor.

[illegible] corn in food. Corn cribs are everywhere [illegible] smoke houses are filled with bacon, while of [illegible] and fresh meats, there is an abundance. [illegible] importation of supplies has been closed to our [illegible] a great form of necessity is stalking through [illegible] land. While [illegible] the men for whose protection [illegible] in the struggle, and in defence of whose interests [illegible] of human lives have been offered, stand [illegible] their paltry dollars, and groaning over [illegible] the Confederacy. If money is to be made, [illegible] in the mart of speculation, with eager eyes [illegible] dollars to add to their store; but if a sacrifice [illegible] is demanded, or if they are called upon [illegible] the sacred act of duty to their fellows, they [illegible] behind their shells, and bury themselves in the [illegible] of their own narrow natures.

[illegible] to a passing day on which the living illustrations [illegible] remarks may not be seen by every reader of [illegible] They are the people who are hoarding their [illegible] looking over the price with which they have [illegible] and the widow and orphan the taxes they are [illegible] compelled to pay, and boasting of the [illegible] of corn and pounds of bacon which, [illegible] exceeds the supply, they intend to put [illegible] It is fair for the many honorable exceptions [illegible] which the war has developed, but we [illegible] the standard of men is to be measured by their [illegible] during this struggle, in speculating on the [illegible] of the people, a vast number of Confederate [illegible] is well be missing from "Heaven's celestial throng."

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceedingly small:
Though with patience He stands waiting,
With exactness grinds He all.

*South Carolinian.*

## Interesting to Farmers.

The following extract from Circular No. 8, issued from the Bureau of Conscription, dated March 13th last, contains useful information to agriculturalists having a number of hands not less than fifteen hands:

"SCHEDULE OF TERMS."

"Where there are two or more farms contiguous, or within a mile and of each other, measuring from the [illegible] of each dwelling of each farm, amounting in the aggregate to fifteen hands, or where one person has two or more plantations within five miles of each other, having an aggregate of fifteen or more hands, there may be detailed one person as overseer or manager of the two or more farms: provided there is a member of the farms a white male adult, declared by the Enrolling Officer and the temporary Board capable of managing the farms with a reasonable efficiency, not liable to military duty; and provided the person detailed was on the first day of January, 1864, either owner, manager or overseer, residing on one of the farms; and, provided the owners of said farms shall execute a joint and several bond, on the terms prescribed for the owners of fifteen hands, except that such persons shall not be allowed the privilege of commutation provided in the 4th article of the 10th section of the Act recited." (17th February, 1864)

"Where details are allowed to persons having less than fifteen, and five or more than five hands, they shall enter into like obligation as prescribed for the owners of fifteen or more hands, except that for each hand less than fifteen, down to five, there shall be supplied five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five pounds less meat, thus: each of fourteen hands, ninety-five; thirteen hands, ninety; twelve hands, eighty-five; six hands, fifty-five; five hands, fifty pounds."

"Where details are allowed to persons having less than five hands, they shall enter into like obligations to sell all their surplus provisions to the Government."

The Richmond Examiner says if Grant is successful this summer the war may linger along, but there will be no more danger in it; the last great effort will have been made, the last trump will have been played and the game will be in our hands. The military exhaustion of the United States will be contemporaneous with its financial collapse and with the recognition of the Confederacy by all Christian nations. In our opinion, based on such data as are now apparent, the trial of the two nations will be decided within the next five months, and judgment rendered on the land that lies between the Rappahannock and the James.

Why is a young lady who is receiving the attention of a gentleman like a lady who sends relief to Ireland? Because her heart goes pity Pat.

## EXCITEMENT IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS—UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO EXPEL MR. HARRIS, OF MARYLAND.

In the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 9th inst., the Speaker (Mr. Colfax) called Mr. Rollins, of New Hampshire, to the chair, and, rising to a question of privilege, offered a resolution to expel Hon. Alexander Long, of Ohio, on the ground that he had declared himself "in favor of recognizing the independence of the so-called Confederacy, now in arms against the Union."

Mr. Colfax submitted a few remarks in support of the resolution, and was followed by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, in a speech of some length:

Mr. Cox, in his opening remarks, said he was not in the House when his colleague made his speech, but he was informed by members around him that they would bear the interpretation put upon them. Had he been in his seat yesterday, with all due respect to his colleague, he should have disavowed, in behalf of the Ohio delegation, any remarks looking to the recognition of the rebellion as crystalized at Richmond. He did not know a single member of that delegation, excepting his colleague (Mr. Long) who was willing to recognize the Confederate Government. He spoke of this because of the attempt to make partisan capital. He believed that his colleague at the time spoke only his own sentiments, and not the sentiments of his party. Recently the Democratic Convention in Ohio, representing one hundred and forty-five thousand voters, and in that Convention no sentiment like that of his colleague was uttered.—The Democratic people in that State rally around all their friends and brothers to the war, although they did not agree to the African policy.

During the debate which followed, Mr. Miller, of Pa., protested against the lecture on patriotism from his colleague (Mr. Kelly), who stands on the record as having uttered *a deliberate falsehood*. He was not the man to talk about perjury and fidelity to the Union.

Mr. J. C. Allen, of Illinois, knew no parallel case to this, of moving to expel a member for words uttered in debate. He had imagined that under the Constitution the Representatives on this floor had the right to express their opinions freely. He dissented from the opinion that we should recognize the Southern Confederacy; but if that was the gentleman's honest conviction, he had the right to express it. If the gentleman from Ohio had been giving aid and comfort to the enemy, others in high places had been doing the same thing. The President had not only violated the spirit but the letter of the Constitution *by his repeated acts of usurpation*. Much as he hated the rebellion, he loved the Constitution, because it was designed to protect all men in their liberties.

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said he *endorsed every word* that the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long) had uttered, and would stand by them for weal or woe.—You say the gentleman meant treason at the very moment you say he was sincere and honest. He was willing to go with his friend anywhere on that issue.—Could not a man say, when a war is carried on to exterminate a people, that he would rather have peace—thus saving lives on both sides, and the money of a ground down people, and especially when the sentiments came from distinguished men to back him. Not one of you can be compared with the men the gentleman quoted yesterday. He was a peace man—a radical peace man. He was for recognising the Southern Confederacy, and for acquiescing in the doctrine of secession. He had a hope, but it was not in this House. A tornado would come and sweep you from power, and give it to honest men who have humanity and some regard for the principles of their fathers. War would never bring you a Union worth a cent. He was for peace and Union too. [Laughter.] He was a better man than any of them. [Renewed laughter.] If we cannot make peace let us have two splendid Governments—two happy Governments.

He was a slaveholder, and was still, if all his slaves had not been stolen from him. He looked on those who opposed slavery as madmen. He compassionated them. If it was a sin he was willing to bear it. The North had been deceived by stereotyped falsehood. When this war commenced Secretary Seward said it could be put down in sixty days. Instead of seventy-five thousand men ending it you have now called for a million of soldiers. *A braver set of men never existed on God's earth than exists in the South*: and when you attempt to elevate the negro with the white man, you stir up strife. The Puritans saw nothing in the Bible against slavery, and when they found slavery unprofitable, they sold their slaves to the South. Having taken their gold, their descendants now turn round and attempt to dispossess the South of the property. He had voted against men and money to carry on the war; he would not consent that our money should be *spent by a tyrant*. Not a man or a dollar would he vote for this *infernal war*. It was the most stupendous folly that ever disgraced any people on the face of God's earth.—If this be treason make the most of it. It was the right of a Commoner to say he would not entrust the means of carrying on the war to a King. Who is the war power? The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection.—That is not done yet, *and God Almighty grant that it never may be*. I hope you will never subjugate the South. The President has proved himself unfit to be trusted with the moneyed power.

Mr. Tracy, of Pennsylvania, rose to ask a question, but was loudly called to order by members on the opposition side. He desired to know whether, within these halls the gentleman could invoke Almighty God that the American arms shall not prevail.

Mr. Harris—Is that a point of order?

Mr. Tracy again essayed to speak, and was called to order from the opposition side. Much confusion prevailed.

Mr. Tracy, elevating his voice above the din, asked whether it was in order for treason to be uttered within these halls. [Renewed cries of "Order" and "Sit down."]

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, rose to a point of order, and desired that the language of the gentleman from Maryland be taken down at the Clerk's desk, in accordance with the rule.

The objectionable sentence, as taken down and read, is as follows: "The South ask you to leave them in peace; but no, you say you will bring them into subjection. That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it may never be. I hope you will never subjugate the South."

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, exclaimed: Is that all?

Mr. Pendleton raised a question of order, when

The Speaker *pro tem.* pronounced Mr. Harris out of order for using that language.

Mr. Washburne—For one, I protest against any man uttering such language in this hall.

Mr. Harris—You mean you are afraid of it. (Cries of "order" from the Republican side.)

Mr. Washburne objected to the gentleman from Maryland proceeding with his remarks.

Mr. Harris resumed his seat, unanimous consent being requisite for him to continue his speech.

Mr. Fernando Wood said he would refer to the House the exact language of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Long,) which had not been properly stated.

Mr. Washburne—Were you present yesterday?

Mr. Wood replied he was not, but he held in his hand the identical manuscript. He thought it was due to the gentleman, before the House voted on it, that they should hear what the gentleman did say. The language is as follows: "I now believe that there are but two alternatives—either an acknowledgment of the Southern independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people. Of these alternatives, I prefer the former."

If, said Mr. Wood, he is to be expelled for the utterance of these sentiments, you may include me for a concurrence in them.

Mr. Colfax stated what he understood Mr. Long to say yesterday.

Mr. Long said he had the manuscript now before him from which he read. He prepared his speech four weeks ago. He had not altered a word.

Mr. Colfax did not believe, after the gentleman had so long deliberated, he had changed a word. In order that members should see the printed speech, which will appear in the *Globe* of Monday next, Mr. Colfax suggested, and there was unanimous consent, that the consideration of the pending resolution should be postponed until Monday, at two o'clock.

Mr. Washburne then offered a resolution expelling Mr. Harris, the vote upon which resulted—yeas 81, nays 58. There not being the required two third vote, the resolution was declared *rejected*.

Mr. Schenck then offered a resolution declaring Mr. Harris, "an unworthy member of this House, and is hereby severely censured." This resolution was adopted—yeas 92, nays 18.

The House soon after adjourned.

A St. Louis paper tells this: A man and his wife were engaged in arranging for separation. The difficulty of adjustment was the baby. The wife tearfully begged to be allowed to keep "the dear little fellow," while the husband angrily and persistently refused. At length the wife almost threw the child into the husband's arms and exclaimed, "take him; I can soon get another."

RE-PUBLISHED, BY REQUEST.

From the Mobile Tribune

## A Soldier's Experience on Furlough.

"Oh, Pleasure! 'tis an art indeed a pleasant thing,
But one must be damned for thee, no doubt,"

MR. EDITOR:—I have just returned from an invasion of Mobile, and, like Lee in Pennsylvania, Bragg in Kentucky, and some of the rest of us on Big Black, my stay was abbreviated, and I thank God I am safe back at my base, not much worse off than when I left.

Not long since I scheme a fifteen days' leave, drew two months' pay, and within a reasonable time established my headquarters in your city. The plan of my campaign was an economical one, the state of my military chest not admitting of a protracted line of operations. By lying in bed all one day I had my coat made as good as new. By buttoning this up to the chin I should not only give myself the soldierly appearance for which we are remarkable, but I should maintain a proper degree of reserve in regard to my linen, of which nothing could be seen and just enough of collar to give assurance that a shirt was there; and then, with my boots outside nearly meeting the skirts of my coat who could criticise my pants?

With a well established policy of moderate enjoyment, avoiding the Scylla of intoxication and the Charybdis of sobriety, determined to see and taste every rational happiness, and only to get drunk late at night, I sallied forth with all the complacent dignity of our Bishop General on his way to an egg nog frolic.

I soon encountered a group of acquaintances, who greeted me with a warmth truly gratifying; and when they described the pride they had felt at my exploits and their grief at my wounds, I would have been ungrateful indeed, had I not glanced around for a drinking saloon. Most singular coincidence! we were standing in front of one—the citadel of which we attacked in solid column; and I found that, unlike most assaults, my column increased as we advanced, so that by the time the glasses were deployed I had gained a loss of about ten drinks. But they were all men who admired me, and wanted to drink to my "speedy promotion," so I threw down a Confederate twenty with as much nonchalance as a quartermaster, when the expert and gentlemanly barkeeper leaned over the counter and whispered with his blandest smile—"seven more, if you please, major; dollar a drink.

Bidding adieu to my enthusiastic friends, I left them planted where I found them, at their picket station, exercising a most commendable vigilance, lest some new comer should escape their congratulations, while I drifted slowly along in the direction of the headquarters of her of whom I had thought in the snows of Tennessee and in the dust of Mississippi—in the midnight bivouac and in the din of battle—who has been my guiding star, my angel and my dream. Now I was to find her dark eyes, which I had left dimmed with tears, sparkling with pride at my fame! Bully for me.

After I had turned the corner of Royal and Dauphin, I overheard an exclamation behind me, which made me turn my head in time to see the neatest little boot in the world, at the end of the most bewitching open-worked stocking, as an angry beauty shook her dress out after clearing the crowd of soldiers, citizens, police officers and newsboys congregated at the corner.

"The odious wretches," she said to her companion, "they had much better be with their regiments than standing on every corner staring people out of countenance."

"Major Comb," I said to myself, "as long as you remain in Mobile, never suffer yourself to stand on a corner and stare at pretty women."

Fifteen minutes walk brought me near the present residence of my fair refugee without other adventure than hearing a female voice from the back gallery of a first class mansion, in genuine caterwauling tones:

"You, Nancy Jane! What's them stockings doing blown down in the dirt? Put that baby down and come right up here this minute and fix my hair. You know Colonel Buttonzlover will be here directly, and there you are nursing that nasty, st—ng little brat—oh lord, there's an officer!" she exclaimed, making a hasty, but not graceful exit as she met my admiring gaze.

Whereupon I made the following philosophic observation: "When you get married, Major Comb, don't have any *back gallery* to your house, and then women *can't* scream at the servants. A sweet voice, as has been justly observed, is an excellent thing in woman—and most young women have it, except when they speak through their noses or scream at servants—but when they do both together—scream at niggers through their noses from a high back gallery, it is a combination awful to hear."

After having delivered myself to this effect, I gave my moustache a fascinating twist and entered the mansion where dwelt my Juliana Marina. When my eyes became accustomed to the obscurity of the parlor, I found myself drawn up in line of battle in front of a creature that I must describe.

It stood in front of me in the full uniform of a major of cavalry, with the most braid on its sleeves, the biggest star on its collar, the longest boots and brightest spurs I ever did see. Its hair was sleek, and its moustache and goatee were waxed to sharp points. On its hands were pink kid gloves, and it smelt sweet. I had seen such things, but not at large. They were either following a hand organ or riding a black pony in the ring of a menagerie.

While we stood gazing thus on each other, that mysterious rustling of silk and voluptuous perfume which precedes a pretty woman, announced the approach of the ambition of my life—

"Ju-u-lianna!"
"My dear Curry!"

were exclamations to be followed up, when she saw that thing behind me. Pausing in her advance towards me she exclaimed to it—

"Why, how do do, Major; I am delighted to see you; do you know Major Peter Nip Ninnego? Major Curry Comb, Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Heltersplit's staff."

It addressed itself to motion, and to my utter astonishment, it did speak.

"Aw, Miss Julia, been taking a dwedful wide with the General. Always wequest me to wide with him, you know, although I wemonstrate, but wedly, he wequires my advice, on all occasions. I am bwoke down!" and it dropped languidly into a fauteuil, and fanned itself with an embroidered hankerchief. In vain I tried to participate in the conversation; it seemed my sunburned face and hands were no match for the pomatum and gloves of Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Heltersplit's staff—and I felt more like a bronze ornament on a chair than the dashing cavalier I had thought myself.

The thing was so elegantly gotten up—there was but one defect, and that was where its spurs would dig into its boots. Thank God, that is one point which your ready-made soldier can't get over. Being unaccustomed to wear spurs, they cut their boots at every turn. They can no more wear a spur than they can sit on a horse. Perceiving that it caught my glance, fix d on its feet, I observed that "he wore a cruel spur."

"Aw, yes; but you see I take them off when I wide—my mare is a wace horse, and wuns away!"

It required all my dignity to preserve my gravity, and seeing that Julianna Marina was displeased with my manner toward Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Heltersplit's staff, I turned my back on them and commenced studying the "Pilgrim's Progress," which I found lying on the table.

"Do you know, my dear Miss Julia," it said in a low tone, "all that I wequire to complete my happiness?"

"A looking glass, six by four!" said I over my shoulder.

"It is the knowledge that you will wegwet me while I am gone on this dwedful business."

"But you will call before you leave," she asked, and I saw in a mirror before me that she took its hand in hers and pressed it.

"Would a Mussulman leave Mecca without visiting the tomb of the Pwophet?"

"You be d—d!" I muttered; "but thank God, it is going off somewhere." (This dreadful expedition turned out to be a pleasure trip up to some works at Choctaw bluff.)

However, much to my relief, it soon took its leave; and I had the satisfaction to see it spur its feet twice in bowing itself out.

"Now, Miss Juliana Maria Luvemel," said I, with that mild dignity for which Gen. Adams so much admires me, "please define your position and explain your conduct. When we last met, my attentions were sufficient for you, and you had no use for such things as have just left you. What am I to think? Speak freely, for the sooner we understand each other the better.

She entrenched herself behind her tears and sobbed out, "I did think I loved you, Curry, but you ou-ou stayed away so long, and Maj. P-P-Peter Nip-Nip-Nip Ninnego has been so-so-so"—

"Say no more, my dear child," said I, gentleness in my smile but bitterness in my heart.

For your love and to gain your applause what have I not dared? My flag proudly bears the name of every bloody field from Belmont to Murfreesboro'; but if to a man like me—straightening up—you prefer the lemon scented cuss, why you may do very well for little Nip Ninnegos, but you would never do for the mother of the heroic little Curry Combs!"

Cramming my hat on far down on my head as it would go, I stalked majestically forth, my nose in the air, my chin pointed horizontally, and hands clenched, and, had I met Major Peter Nip Ninnego, of General Heltersplit's staff, I should have taken it by its mud legs and beaten its brains out against the curbstone.

But instead of meeting him, I encountered the gallant Colonel Buttonzlover, with the sweet gentle girl leaning on his arm, who had been so anxious to get her hair fixed.

"And do you love me so much!" she asked in a tone which was music itself.

"Never mind, old fellow," I thought to myself as I passed them, "you'll discover the difference if you ever marry her and have a *back gallery* to your house."

Meeting my esteemed friend Von Shneiderkins, who, having just been promoted, sported his three for the first time—the won them well, and may he wear them long!—we went to the club, and amid the genial hospitality, wit and good juleps of that institution, I ceased to think about the false Juliana Marina Luvemel and Major Nip Ninnego, of Gen. Heltersplit's staff. Rendered desperate by the juleps and my broken heart, I invited Von Shneiderkins and some amphibious animal that called us "Bloody soldiers," to dine with me at that Frenchman's down on Conti street. We had a heap of fun out of the "Guinboat," as the Colonel called him, and made him so drunk that he took Von Shneiderkins' head for Sand Island lighthouse, and the last thing he said as we left him was:

"Haul her up when you strike four fathoms."

What he meant was none of my business, but paying for his dinner was, I found out to the tune of one hundred and sixty five dollars. Having "Guinboat" on his beam-ends, the Colonel and I went to the theatre to see a new play by a Mobile man. I think the play was a good one, but Van and I enjoyed ourselves better looking at the ladies' necks than at the stage. How amiable in them thus to display those charms we are ashamed to ask to see! But as their sweet souls tell you know the *more* we see of them the more we love them, and they let us see as much as possible.

But why weary with that night's adventure? Arm in arm my steadfast friend and I staggered through the night, and had all the fun there was; and my last reflection was that "Guinboat" made a natural mistake when he thought the Colonel's head was Sand island light.

Seven o'clock next morning found me sitting alone on a bench in the public square, elbows on knees, chin resting in my palms, soliloquizing to the following effect:

"Well, I'll be d—d!" (very little doubt of that if you keep on); "I wish this war was over, so a fellow could get some Congress water in the morning. Even 'Blue Lick' is blockaded, and I feel as mean as Braxton did when he got the reply from his general—his foundation of rock—at Fallahoma. Lost my sweetheart, money all gone, prospects of the duels, and an elegant headache. One day gone out of my fifteen, and a tolerable heavy day it was. I don't think I will ask for any extension.

I then drew forth what was left in the military chest and deployed the crumpled bills on my knee. There was one ten, one five, three one's, and several little fellows, besides a memorandum of articles I was to purchase for friends at home. This latter rose in judgment like Banquo's ghost, and I was at a loss how to evade that attention to it rendered impossible by the state of my finances. Let's examine it:

"Mem.—Cigars for Gen. Breckinridge."

"Tell him no arrivals from Havanna."

"Mem.—Hairbrush and comb for O'Donoghue, of his staff."

"Don't know anything he has less use for."

"Mem.—Dozen marbles for Major Gravce."

"Let him attend worship of Sundays, instead of playing marbles with Coleman and Clay."

"Mem.—One dozen good whiskey for Major W—n, same staff."

"Refer him to General Order No. 3, prohibiting the introduction of spiritous liquors into camp."

"Mem.—Pair of spurs for Fred. Airey."

"His old horse is ridden to death now; as a humane man I can't get him any spurs."

The fact is, I found all these requisitions were for superfluous articles of luxury which I ought not to encourage; and with this reflection came a brilliant idea. 'Twas plain I could no longer stay in Mobile, so I said to myself.

"I will return to camp, and tell the general that the reluctance with which he granted my leave has weighed on my mind so that I can stay no longer from my command. That I felt, when I saw the idleness and dissipation of Mobile, that every patriot ought to be preparing for the next struggle, and for that purpose I have returned. Then Hardee will commend my zeal—Breckenridge will commend my zeal—Adams will swear I am the d—dest zealous officer he ever saw, and who knows? this zeal may effect my promotion.—Breckinridge is most crazy to recommend me; and, the first thing anybody knows, instead of a major, even though it be of an independent command, I will be a—a—general, by G—d!"

With this philosophic reflection, I massed my funds, proceeded to take a light drink, and then started for the depot.

"Take your baggage, sir?"

"My baggage! I belong to the army of Mississippi."

I made the trip, and had fifty cents left to buy a drink of water when I got to Mississippi. The generals *have* been pleased with my zeal, and I am in a fair way to be promoted—if my uncle gets elected to Congress.

I will advise you promptly of army movements.—Joseph Eggleston still expects you to spend a week with him.

Your dissipated friend,
CURRY COMB.

## Spiritualism.

The following important revelations are taken from a Richmond letter:

Somewhere in town there is a spirit-rapping circle of young ladies. They have had Dahlgren up repeatedly.—He says he did not intend to burn Richmond or kill Mr. Davis. He intended to capture "Jeff" and Cabinet, and carry them to Washington. As for the orders to burn the city, they were merely to intimidate the rebels. How, when the rebels never read them until he was killed?

Private John Clark, a Maine Yankee, has also been before the circle repeatedly. He says he is in hell, but is allowed a furlough occasionally, in order to talk with the "secesh gals." He says there will be three more great battles, most of which will end in our favor, and then we will be independent. Dahlgren also says we will be independent. These revelations are "reliable" of course.

Not long ago, a similar party was gathered together in this city, on which occasion it must be confessed that the ghosts were in a more than ordinarily merry mood. The first communication was to one of the individuals present, that he was a cruel wag, who upon the table bounced up and down as if it enjoyed the tolerable joke that was implied. Then a more serious representative took the place of the predecessor, and revealed several startling facts connected with the war. Some of these were, that the struggle would cease in April, 1865; that there would be but four more battles on a grand scale, the last of which would take place in Tennessee; that Kentucky and Maryland would be left out of the Confederacy, and, with this exception, we should be eminently victorious.

It was also oracularly remarked, with considerable emphasis, by two legs of the table, that Mr. Lincoln would not be re-elected, but that Seward would walk into the Presidential chair by a grand *coup d'etat*. The revelations of this airy vision being so exceedingly plausible, induced a question as to his identity, whereupon he was politely invited to discover his name. And what think you, reader, the mysterious individual replied? D-E-V-I-L! and with an emphasis which by no means corresponds with the size of these capitals. At this unexpected notification, the party discovered that they were in bad company, and further research into the regions of his Satanic Majesty was abandoned.

The strangest part of the proceedings remains to be told. Immediately after the investigation concluded, the table, apparently of its own volition, commenced to rap vigorously the word "decipher," and there upon three several times spelt out the word T—O—D—D—Y! T—O—D—D—Y! T—O—D—D—Y! (A very sensible spirit.)—Whether the supplicant was really "dry," or simply meant that it was "a long time between drinks," we leave our readers to judge. But one thing is evident, that if the demand came from the individual whose name is spelt above, it is no wonder that he was devilishly thirsty.—[Columbia South Carolinian.

HEADQUARTERS WILMINGTON, }
March 31st, 1864. }

*TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:*

AFTER consultation with his Honor the Mayor, I publish the following notice:—It has been reported to me that some provision dealers refuse to sell to the citizens at retail prices or in small quantities even at the present exorbitant rates—rates much beyond the specie basis. On the other hand blockade runners are able to procure meat, etc., by the wholesale, paying any price that is asked.

Notice is now given that unless provisions are brought into market at the customary hours, and a fair chance given to buyers residing in the city, the stock will be impressed for the use of the army and the navy at the Government prices.

If, however, provision dealers are willing to carry on their business as formerly, without violating the order forbidding the supply to Steamers running the blockade, neither their business nor their rates will be interfered with. The latter will no doubt be regulated by the state of the supply and the currency.

At present as the citizens get in things from market, I prefer that the troops should be supplied in preference to those abundantly able to procure provisions elsewhere.

W. H. C. WHITING,
Major General.

April 1st., 1864. 174-tf

A correspondent of the Atlanta Register writing from Montgomery gives a left-handed blessing to the speculators of that city. He says:

Prices and provisions are higher now than they were in March, and in addition, a good many have funded too deeply. This makes traffic the medium of exchange. To illustrate—a lady here wanted to buy a fancy bead dress, price $100; she could not raise the rhino and bought it with a ham of meat. All this was very well, but on the lady's first appearance in public a rival belle remarked, "Ah, yes, there goes Miss ——, with her ham on her head."

The same writer narrates the following good story:

I have just heard a pithy and moral-pointed incident which I must tell you of.

Not long since a stout Irish soldier on his way to the front secured a comfortable seat in a vacant car.—A courier soon came in and pompously told him that the car was reserved for Gen. Blank.

"Hell, be Jases, here is room enough for me and the general.

"Yes, but I must have the rest of the car for his staff."

"Staff, ha—then, be dad, tell the general to stick his staff out of the window."

### How to Save in the Use of Soap.

(AN OLD RECIPE)

Cut up 1½ lbs. of hard soap into small pieces, in a gallon of water, add ¼ lbs. of washing soda and a table spoonful of salt; boil the mixture briskly for nearly an hour, then pour it off to cool and cut up into bars.

BLACKING IN REACH OF EVERYBODY.—The Southern Cultivator says China berries not only kill worms in Peach trees but also make Shoe Blacking. An exchange paper says: "As good an article of Blacking as is now sold at fifty cents, or more, a box, can be made just for nothing, in the following manner: Boil China berries in water and mix it to a proper consistency with a soot of Lamblack—soot from pine wood is preferable. Strain out the berries, or they may be boiled and the blacking stirred in afterwards. It may be made to use as a liquid or paste."

CONSCRIPTION IN FRANCE.—The Minister of War has just made known the price, now fixed annually, at which exoneration from military service can be purchased. It amounts this year to 2,3000 francs for exemption from seven years duty. At the same time the Minister offers a like sum for re-enlistment for a similar term. The price at which liberation from the service can be purchased by those already under arms, is fixed at 500 francs for every remaining year. The drawing of the conscription for Paris and the district has just terminated.

MIRACULOUS OCCURRENCE.—A lady in this city was sitting in the middle of her yard sewing, and a neat gold ring fell into her lap from (as she says) above!—She cannot account for it, but is serious in her declaration that it could not have been thrown there by *human hands*. Being neither wizard nor seer, we cannot account for this strange phenomenon, taking her version of its descension to be true. The yard is large, and she was near its centre and no ways near any building from which it could have been thrown; and, besides being a widow lady, at least of middle age, it is not probable that any cowardly, love sick swain took this opportunity of presenting a token of his affection, to be hereafter acknowledged.—*Columbus Enquirer.*

## MARRIED.

In Bladen County, on the 14th inst, by Rev. R. S. Moran, Lieut. JOS. L. JACOBS, Co. I, 18th Reg't N. C. T., to Miss S. J. CARPENTER.

## WILMINGTON MARKET, APRIL 20, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE.—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is bare. We quote on the hoof at $3 50 to $4 50 per lb. for net meat, as in quality.

BACON—Sell's in the small way from carts at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

BEESWAX—$4 per lb.

BUTTER—$12 to $15 per lb.

CORN—Scarce and in demand. Sells at $20 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells in the small way from the granaries at $20 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at $3 to $4 per lb.

COTTON.—Little or none selling. Generally held at $2 00 per lb.

EGGS—$5 per dozen.

FLOUR—Is scarce and in demand. We quote small sales during the week at $300 per bbl. for superfine.

FORAGE—Fodder and Hay $20 to $25; and Shucks $16 to $18 per 100 lbs.

HIDES—Green $2, and dry $4 to $4 50 per lb.

LEATHER—$15 per lb. for sole and upper.

LARD—By the bbl., $5 50 to $6 per lb.

NAILS—By the keg, $2 25 to $2 50 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$20 to $25 per bushel.

PEAS—Cow, $22 50 to $30 per bushel.

POULTRY—Live fowls $3 to $10 each, and dressed $1 to $5 per lb.

POTATOES—Sweet $25 to $30 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, $1 25 to $1 50 per lb.

SALT—Sound made, $25 to $30 per bushel.

SUGAR—$10 per lb. by the bbl.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $6 per yard.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Held at $5 to $6 per gallon.

TALLOW—$3 50 to $4 per lb.

YARN—By the bale, $50 to $55 per bunch.

WOOD—Is in demand, and market poorly supplied. We quote by the boat load at $40 to $45 for pine and ash, and $50 to $55 per cord for oak.

### MONEY MARKET.

Transactions during the past week in all kinds of securities have been limited.

The brokers are paying $20 for Gold and Silver; North Carolina bank bills $3 to $3 50; South Carolina and Georgia $2 50.

Confederate 8 per cent. bonds, 1868, and 7.30 Notes at par, in currency.

There seems to be a disposition among the wholesale dealers to depreciate the five dollar notes, but in the retail trade they are generally received at par.

The new currency is in demand, but is issued in a limited quantity and not equal to the demand.

### TAKEN UP

AT MY RESIDENCE, on Western Prong, in Bladen County, on the 14th April, 1864, a pale sorrel MARE, about 3 or 4 years old, very tall and poor, and has some white in the face, and appeared to be much worried and jaded. The owner can obtain said Mare by coming forward, proving property, and paying charges. My address is Whiteville, N. C.

W. BULLARD.

April 20. 189-td30 1t*

## CARDS, SUGARS, FILES.

480 PAIR WHITEMORS COTION CARDS, No. 10.

1 CASE, 500 PAIR GENUINE BELL COTTON CARDS.

Wool Cards, Razors, Mill Saw, Hand Saw and Basard Files, Flour, Sugar, Plow Lines, Rope, Tacks, Hyson Tea, Copperas, Shoe Thread, Soda, Gun and Pistol Caps, Cod Liver Oil, Bitts, Spurs, Powder, Shot and Caps, Horse and Mule Collars, &c, &c., at

WILSON'S
Harness and Leather Establishment.

April 19th 188 3t—7-1t

COMPANY C, 1ST N. C. TROOPS, }
April 9th, 1864. }

A PRIVATE SOLDIER of the above Company and Regiment would like to exchange places with some soldier stationed near Wilmington or Kenansville, whether attached to Infantry, Cavalry or Artillery. The climate is healthy, rations plentiful and his officers are kind. A liberal amount will be paid to any one wishing to exchange. His Company was raised in New Hanover county. In reply, give Company, Regiment and Captain, stating terms, &c., and address.

M. H. THOMAS,
Co. C 1st N. C. Troops,
Stuart's Brigade 3d,
Johnson's Division 1st,
Ewell's Corps 2nd
Army Northern Va.

April 19th 184 2—30 1t

ENROLLING OFFICE NEW HANOVER CO., }
Wilmington, N. C., April 15th, 1864. }

IN ACCORDANCE with Par. B Circular No. 16, C. O., Raleigh, N. C., April 11th, 1864, all white males, in New Hanover county, between the ages of 17 and 18, and 45 and 50 years, are hereby ordered to assemble at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on Friday next, 22d inst., then and there to form themselves into companies, elect their company officers, and furnish this office a copy of their muster rolls.

Companies thus formed will be examined by the District Medical Board during the approaching time of enrolment, or otherwise as the Commandant of Conscripts may hereafter direct, and such as are unfit for the service required will be discharged.

All persons between the ages prescribed who do not appear as above will be enrolled and assigned at the discretion of the Commandant of Conscripts.

H. R. WILLIS,
Lieut. & A. E. O.

April 16th, 1864. 186 td—30 1d

### TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover County, a negro man who says that his name is WILLIAM, and that he belongs to Albert Hatch, of Columbia, S. C. The owner of said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

E. D. HALL, Sheriff

April 18. 187 6t&30 1t

### TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED

TO THE JAIL of New Hanover county, a negro man named ANTHONY, who says that he belongs to Thomas Foulk, of Richmond, Va. The owner of said negro is hereby not

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

WILMINGTON, N. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1864.


### A Conflict.

The position of not a few of our public men in this State and in Georgia is not a little strange, and, perhaps we might add, inconsistent. They accuse President DAVIS and the Confederate Congress of transcending the limits of their power, and infringing upon the reserved rights of the States. These public men, as for instance, Mr. STEPHENS, Governor BROWN and others, denounce certain legislative acts of the Confederate Congress as unconstitutional. Are these gentlemen not liable to the charge which they bring against others? Are they not *trenching* upon the rights of the judiciary? *By the* theory of all constitutional governments, *the legislative*, executive and judicial branches of the government are separate and independent. To the judiciary, to the courts, pertains the right of deciding upon questions involving the constitutionality of laws passed by the legislature. Now, the very acts against which these gentlemen cavelgh as unconstitutional, have been sustained as constitutional by the supreme judicial tribunals of all the States in which the issue has been raised, not excepting the States of Georgia and North Carolina. In North Carolina no actual decision has been made by the Supreme Court *in banc*, but the separate action of two of the three judges of which the *Court* is composed leaves no doubt of the position of *that tribunal*, and indeed no doubt is *raised on any hand*.

*Remember*, these are not Confederate Courts.—They are the Courts of Sovereign States. They are made separately and independently. Do these political gentlemen, who are raising a hubbub over what they call the usurpations of the Confederate government, reflect that they themselves are attacking the validity of decisions made by the judiciary of the *States* of the Confederacy, their own included?—that they are aiming blows at the foundations of civil government—calling in question the purity of the judges—impugning their motives and seeking to usurp their functions? Is this not so? and all this is done under the pretext of resisting the usurpations of others! Surely there are few things that a dissatisfied politician will not do, however inconsistent, and still fewer that an adroit casuist cannot advocate with plausibility and apparent force.

Some of our cotemporaries insist that no one will dare call in question Mr. STEPHENS or Governor BROWN. We certainly dare state facts and leave it to the intelligent reader to draw his or her own deductions. If the facts are unfavorable, so much the worse for the facts, some blind partizans of these gentlemen would say. We do not—we say, So much the worse for Mr. STEPHENS and Gov. BROWN.

### Serious and Probably Fatal Accident.

We learn that on Tuesday last a very distressing accident occurred near Mr. THOS. HANSLEY'S residence on Topsail Sound, in this county, under the following circumstances:—

Some weeks ago the blockade running steamer ——— was beached opposite Mr. HANSLEY'S plantation, where she was shelled by the enemy, some of the shells coming over and burying themselves in the land. A few days since the negroes at work in one of Mr. HANSLEY'S fields ploughed up one of these shells, from which they removed the copper fuse, and on Tuesday last Mr. WM. BATSON, a relation of Mr. HANSLEY'S, determined on trying the shell to see if it would explode, applying a lighted twig or dry branch of some kind. On the second trial he succeeded; the shell did explode, injuring him terribly, if not fatally. Dr. THOMAS, who was called to him on Wednesday, had to amputate his right leg near the hip and his left leg just below the knee. Mr. BATSON is also severely burned and lacerated on the arms, face and elsewhere. His recovery must be regarded as very doubtful.

Persons residing on the Sound or visiting there or elsewhere where shot are to be found, cannot be too often reminded of the danger of trying experiments with them even when all the powder is supposed to have been removed. Whether the shell that wounded Mr. BATSON had been emptied or not we do not know.

THE PETERSBURG ROBSTER devotes considerable space in its issue of the 13th to admiration of the course of the *Raleigh Progress* in so soon and so easily doffing its profession of neutrality in the canvass between Governor VANCE and Mr. HOLDEN, and coming out so strongly and unmistakeably for the latter.

That the *Progress* would do so was certainly, in our opinion, never a matter of doubt, and our wonder was, that it should have gone to the needless trouble and fruitless hypocrisy, if we may be allowed to use the word, of ever assuming a veil, so transparent from the first, and so soon to be thrown aside. We have never regarded the *Progress* otherwise than as the organ of Mr. HOLDEN, since the discontinuance or suspension of the *Standard*, the latter being held in reserve to be issued as an electioneering document at such time as may be deemed favorable for the purposes of the managers. Every one to his notion, we suppose.

### The Reserve.

It will be seen that Lieut. H. B. WILLIS, Assistant Enrolling Officer, notifies all white males in New Hanover county, between the ages of 17 and 18 and 45 and 50, to assemble in Wilmington on Friday next, the 22d inst., to form themselves into companies, etc.

The orders were to assemble on the 16th, (to day,) but from the delay in receiving them, owing to the detention of the mails or some other cause, notice could not be given in time, consequently a later day, the 22d, had to be substituted.

### False Reports.

We have before us the New York *Daily News*, of the 23d March, which, under a flaming head "From North Carolina," etc., etc., has a despatch from Newbern, dated March 19th, in which we find the following:—

"Gov. Vance, in one of his recent speeches, stated that General Lee depends upon North Carolina for the support of his army. He dwells upon the importance of keeping the railroads of this State in good condition, on the ground that Lee could not remain in Virginia forty eight hours after they failed to perform their mission.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* in speaking of the success of the blockade runners in getting into that port, says that the statistics for the past year show that on an average only one out of twenty have been captured. In rough weather the blockaders are obliged to go to sea, which, with the exception of dark nights, is the most auspicious time for our skilful pilots, who, with our perfect system of signal lights, seldom miss their mark.

The report of Governor VANCE, showing the amount of rebel supplies received through this blockaded port, discloses a most startling state of things. Everything the enemy could ask for is received through this channel in great quantities."

Not one word of what is attributed to the Wilmington *Journal* ever appeared in the columns of that paper. We never even announce the arrival of a vessel through the blockade. Governor VANCE never made use of the remarks attributed to him in any of his speeches, nor has he made any report similar to that referred to. How these people will lie.

After this specimen of bogus news we give the next paragraph for what it may be worth:—

"An experienced naval officer has remarked that, owing to the peculiar situation of the coast, the numerous channels embracing and area of thirty miles, the entire navy of the United States could not make the blockade of Wilmington effective."

THE Richmond *Sentinel* notices in a Yankee paper sent by a friend, that CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, of Congressional notoriety, and Captain in the 2d North Carolina (Yankee) regiment, has been dismissed the service by General BUTLER. Well, that serves FOSTER right. He is a great humbug—he is not only a knave and a rascal, but a very shallow one.

### "Peace on the Principles of 1776."

Perhaps this expression, which we find in many of our exchanges, means something, but certainly it does not mean peace after the precedent of the first revolution, for the peace that closed that struggle was concluded in 1783, and was a Continental matter, not done by separate States or Colonies but by the whole, and the independence of the whole thirteen former Colonies of Great Britain was acknowledged collectively, or at least simultaneously and by the same act.

People talk about separate State action for peace, and peace on the principles of 1776, and yet there is nothing to give any sanction to such talk. In the first place, because there was no separate State action then, and in the second place, because even if there had been, the cases are not at all parallel. When in 1776 the representatives of the United Colonies, declared that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be *Free and Independent States*," for the support of this declaration they mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Would it have been consistent with this pledge,—would it have been consistent with "the principles of '76" for any of these States to have made overtures or approaches to peace otherwise than in concert with and through the common agency set up by all the States who had *mutually*, through their representatives, pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor? Was there in fact any such attempt at such separate action in the first revolution; or if there was—since there will always be discontents and oppositions to the most sacred cause—if there was, did they ever amount to anything? Did they result in any good?—Did they or could they advance the cause one inch?—There is but one answer—No! All commissioners to Europe—all appeals to the people of England or to the court of France—all that represented the struggling colonies, seeking peace and independence as States, was done through Continental and not local representatives; and it was thus that, in 1783, peace was concluded and the independence of her late colonies acknowledged by Great Britain. There was in 1776 no tie to bind the States but their mutual pledge to stand by each other and maintain their independence, for even the articles of Confederation, loose as they were supposed to be, bear date July 9th, 1778, and were not ratified by Maryland until March 1st, 1781. "The principles of 1776" were principals of honor and of mutual support; they were principles that lead the much abused people of a Southern State to declare that "the cause of Boston was the cause of all." (Boston is now helping to throw Greek fire into Charleston—grateful people!) No true patriot then thought of separate peace, although there *were* cliques, under leaders whose names history embalms in gall, who raised cabals and made factious opposition, and lead off some of the unwary, and would, had they prevailed, have ruined the cause.

Those early days—the days of the first revolution—were indeed "days that tried men's souls," and some of them, when tried, were found wanting. The same phenomenon is occasionally presented now. High-sounding phrases are used to disguise covert weakness and luke-warmness, or to promote the ends of selfish ambition, careless of consequences. That these things are done artfully—cunningly—is apparent; so artfully, so cunningly indeed, that we believe the wire-workers sometimes succeed in hiding from themselves the full danger and culpability of their conduct. No wonder that they succeed in deluding others who are unsuspecting and whose reverence for the principles of 1776 they play upon for the purposes of deception. The Declaration of 1776 declared the United Colonies to be Free and Independent States. This part of the principles of 1776 we fully agree with, and we go farther; we concur in the balance. The representatives pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, for the maintainance of their declaration, and they kept their pledge. They did not seek to patch up separate reconciliations with England—they did not desert the common cause or any part of it. They concluded no peace that did not embrace all the territory of all the States. By all means let us seek for peace on the basis of 1776—a different—a very different thing, however, from the miserable affair that shallow political charlatanism would present to us for our acceptance. With no legal bond of Union, the true men of the first revolution were true to each other to the last, and success crowned their efforts. Let the men of these days do likewise. Let *that* "principle of 1776" find a practical illustration.

But as much as may be said about the principles of 1776, it ought not to be forgotten that now, in 1864, we find ourselves placed in very different circumstances. In 1776 the representatives of the colonies, declared to be Free and Independent States, joined themselves by a mutual pledge of their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. The States of the Confederacy stand equally pledged to each other, but whereas in 1776 the mode of confederation was undefined by any constitutional compact, the States that confederated in 1861, did so by giving in their adhesion to the Confederate Constitution, and that Constitution expressly says that no State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State or with any foreign power, and consequently no separate State action can be taken without a violation of the Constitution and the pledge given by the States to stand by each other; and its very contemplation involves and cannot do otherwise than involve the idea of secession from the Confederacy, and the departure from a pledge equally sacred with that given by the men of 1776. *Without* secession separate State action is unauthorized and revolutionary. *With* secession, and pending the struggle in which the Confederate States are now engaged, it would be, as we had said before, an abandonment of a pledge as sacred as that given to each other by the patriots of 1776, a pledge which *they* did not violate or abandon—a pledge which the true men of this day will not violate or abandon, which, in fact they *could* not violate or abandon without entailing upon themselves the deepest dishonor, and upon their country incalculable misfortunes—unmeasured ruin.

We know how deeply the continuance of this war is to be deplored. We know the sufferings and the sacrifices it brings upon the country. We would hail with devout thankfulness any measure that would hold out a rational prospect of honorable and assured peace upon the basis of independence, and no other peace would be or could be honorable and assured. But these things or things like these—talks about separate State action, etc., can do nothing towards the promotion of any such peace. They can only do harm by distracting Confederate councils and weakening Confederate action. We do not talk about encouragement to the enemy. That we care less for than most people. We have ceased to regard outside matters of this kind. The effect upon ourselves and our own people is what we look at.

We must not be understood as reflecting upon all who join in these catch-words and fancy schemes. We only ask them to reflect and examine for themselves, and give their own good sense fair play, and they will no longer be taken in by those who know perfectly the emptiness of any promises they may make, or any prospects they may hold out; who know in fact that separate State action is unconstitutional and impracticable, opposed to the principles of 1776, and amounts after all to secession from the Confederacy, cunningly concealed enough, but hidden by a vail too thin to resist any searching scrutiny. It is after all only a claptrap for political purposes, or it is something far darker and more criminal.

### The Fourth Year.

We are now entering upon the fourth year of the war, taking the attack upon Fort Sumter as the beginning, though in fact the breach of the existing understanding that no attempt would be made, pending existing relations, to reinforce Fort Sumter, may be regarded as a prior act of hostility, the initiation of which is thus chargeable upon the government of Mr. LINCOLN. Either way, however, we are entering on the fourth year of the war, and with each year the struggle becomes more bloody and determined, although both parties are no doubt growing daily more anxious for its conclusion.

The preliminary movements this spring have almost uniformly resulted to the advantage of the Confederates, and these preliminaries have been on a scale of magnitude not inferior to most principal campaigns, yet not, in all probability, to be at all compared with that which is soon to open.

How often the ninety day draft which SEWARD commenced drawing upon public credulity will hereafter be renewed, no man can say. It will finally have to be protested, and might as well be treated so now before still greater expenses have been incurred. It would save much for both parties, if LINCOLN, SEWARD and Company would only see things as they are and give up their insane and murderous crusade. But we have doubts about their soon being brought to acknowledge that they do see the futility of their present course, since to do so, would be to abandon power and encounter obloquy. The obloquy they cannot escape, the power they may retain a little longer.

There is abroad a not unnatural impression that this is to be the last year of the war. There are reasons for this impression, no doubt, and it may be that these reasons afford sufficient ground for it, but it seems to us that, after all, the wish is parent to the thought.—We see no tangible ground for any hope of the war's ending this year, save in the general desire that it should end, and in the belief, or rather expectation, that this wish is felt at the North as well as at the South, and that it will grow stronger there until it commands attention and results in action. There is hope in this view even within the present year; there is certainty eventually, if we only hold on a little longer—not much longer either. This is in the nature of things and may safely be predicted. The exact time would be impossible even to guess at.

YANKEE LECTURERS.—Col. A. D. STREIGHT, the raider that FORREST captured, but who subsequently dug his way out and escaped from Richmond, is lecturing at Indianapolis. JACKSON, JEFF DAVIS' colored coachman, is lecturing at Portland, Maine. There is another colored gentleman in England, doing business on the same pretext. A Richmond yellow barber is also lecturing North. Miscegenation is a great idea, and will no doubt be the means of drawing fashionable audiences to the soirees of the distinguished flunkey and shaver, whose blood is destined to enrich the feeble current of the white race at the North. (*Vide* Miss ANNA DICKINSON, the Reverend TILTON, etc)

QUEEN VICTORIA CRAZY.—A copy of the Liverpool *Mercury* of March 12th, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. MCDOUGALD, of the S. S. Syren, contains the following: "That her Majesty is engaged upon a literary undertaking connected with the history of her reign has certainly been stated in various Continental Journals, which, upon all matters connected with Royalty in this country, appear to possess some secret sources of information not open to the home journals."

This is credited to the *London Review*, and if correct goes far to confirm the dark hints of QUEEN VICTORIA'S partial mental aberration which have occasionally found a place in the papers of late years.

For the Journal.

### The State of the Season.

DUDLEY'S DEPOT, (9 miles South of Goldsboro') N. C.,
April 11th, 1864.

*Messrs. Editors*:—The following is a copy of a minute that I made of the weather during the month of April 1863. It will show your numerous readers that this is not the latest Spring that has ever been seen within their recollection, and that it is only about a match for last Spring in the way of vegetation putting forth:—

April 1st—Cold and wet. no sign of Spring; vegetation not started. April 5th (Easter Sunday)—Cool and wet.—Commenced to plant corn yesterday. So cool that we had to have fire in the field to warm our fingers. Sharp North wind. Thermometer down to 24[?] April 8th—Cold and clear, ground slightly crusted; ice almost or quite one eighth of an inch thick. Very little sign of Spring yet—The Forest looks as dead as in December, except the marsh growth, such as Poplar, Elm, Willow and Maple, which are just beginning to bud out. April 15th, 1 o'clock, P. M.—Thunder showers. Thermometer up to 72°. On the most forward of the Oaks, Blackjacks and Hickories the first buds are just beginning to swell out. A great many of them are not started yet. April 20th—Weather moderating. Therm meter up to 88. The forest begins to show signs of Spring. Cattle have to be fed. April 25th—Pleasant. The forest begins to look green. Woods, grass growing. Cattle can get enough to live on. April 30th—Forest leaves half grown. Cattle independent—They can live by their own labor.

Yours, as ever,
K. R. P. C.

From the Tarboro' Southerner.

### Public Meeting.

Pursuant to previous notice, a meeting of a portion of the citizens of the county of Edgecombe was held in the Court House on Tuesday last, at which the following proceedings were had:

On motion, L. R. Cherry was appointed chairman of the meeting, and L. D. Pender requested to act as secretary.

The chairman called upon David Cobb, Esq., to explain the object of the meeting, which he did in a brief and appropriate manner—after which he moved that a committee of five be appointed by the chair to draw resolutions for the action of the meeting, which motion was adopted. The chair appointed David Cobb, Esq., Dr. J. H. Baker, Jesse Harrell, Esq., Capt. J. R. Thigpen and H. F. Knight, who, after a few moments' retirement, submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, We, a portion of the citizens of Edgecombe county, feeling a deep interest in the affairs of the country, and believing that in these perilous times that it is not only our duty, but that it is absolutely necessary, to speak out our opinions: and whereas, our country is engaged in a war with an enemy whose intention is to reduce the citizens of the Confederate States to the lowest state of degradation and ruin, and that we do oppose and denounce the doctrines put forth by Wm. W. Holden and his colaborers, as dangerous and unwise; and that we will do all in our power, in an honorable way, to defeat Mr. Holden for the office of Governor, or any other person who is in favor of submission to the enemy. And whereas the war has been waged by the United States or Lincoln authorities, from the beginning, against a people who have ever desired to be at peace, and who still want peace if such could be obtained upon just and honorable terms. And relying upon the justness of our cause, and the protection of an All-wise and Omnipotent God, and the strength and support of our gallant armies, and the energies of the people, we believe that sooner or later our independence as a nation will be established. Therefore

*Resolved*, That our confidence in the capacity and fidelity of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, continues unimpaired and unshaken, and that we believe him to be the right man and in the right place.

*Resolved*, That we return our heartfelt thanks to our gallant soldiers who stand as a wall of fire before the enemy, and whose courage and bravery have defeated his fiendish purposes on more than a hundred battle-fields, and that we will do all in our power to provide food and other necessaries of life for their families.

*Resolved*, That the election of Wm. W. Holden to the office of Governor, would not only be a dishonor to the State, but that the country would receive a blow, from which it might not again recover, and that it is a duty which the people of North Carolina owe to themselves, their country and their God, to administer to him rebuke rather than any political favor.

*Resolved*, That we have confidence in the ability and patriotism of Gov. Vance, and believe his administration in the main, has done honor to himself, and credit to the State.

*Resolved*, That we pledge to Gov. Vance at the ensuing election for Governor, a cordial support and respectfully invite him to visit our county, at some convenient time previous to the election, and address the people, and that the Chairman appoint a Committee of five to correspond with Gov. Vance and ascertain at what time it will be convenient for him to address the people of Edgecombe.

The following gentlemen were appointed, a Committee to correspond with Gov. Vance—Ex Gov. H. T. Clark, Dr. J. H. Baker, David Cobb, Esq., Col. C. E. Killebrew and L. D. Pender, Esq.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Tarboro' Southerner, Daily Confederate, Fayetteville Observer and Wilmington Journal, and other papers favorable to the election of Gov. Vance.

L. R. CHERRY, *Chm'n*.
L. D. PENDER, *Sec'y*.

# TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.


Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.


### NEWS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

PETERSBURG, April 14th, 1864

The New York Herald of the 11th instant has been received.

Active preparations for the opening campaign are going on in the army of the Potomac.

Meade, Humphreys, Patrick and Ingalls had an interview with Grant on Friday.

There was a storm on Saturday which has swolen all the streams to an unprecedented height. All the bridges on the Orange Road has been washed away, except the Rappahannock, and that is seriously threatened by deficient wood.

By a late arrival from New Orleans it is reported that the Federals under Smith occupy Shreveport. By way of Cairo it is reported that Steele's expedition from Little Rock had occupied Shreveport, and that the rebels are fleeing to Texas. Both reports are based upon mere rumor.

Faragut confesses that Mobile cannot be taken by the fleet unless by a simultaneous move of the army.

The reported loss of the rebel ram Tennessee near Grant's Pass, is not believed at New Orleans.

John C. Rives died at Bladensburg on Sunday.

The Florida is at the Canary Islands.

The alarm at Memphis is subsiding, and preparations are making for Forrest if he should come down.

The Steamer Lacross was burnt to the water's edge on Red River, twenty miles this side of Alexandria, by guerillas. Her officers were captured and crew paroled.

The St. Louis Presbyterians decided at a late meeting that the Rev. Dr. McPheters could not be allowed to continue his ministerial services in Pierce Street Presbyterian Church, in that city, on account of disloyalty.

There was a serious fire at Harrodsburg, Kentucky, on the 8th; loss $50,000.

Gold was quoted at 169 by speculators.

### FURTHER FROM THE UNITED STATES—THE YANKEES BADLY WHIPPED AT SHREVEPORT—THE MOVE ON RICHMOND, &c., &c.

RICHMOND, April 14, 1864.

The Baltimore Gazette, of the 12th, says that the last quotation for gold was 171½.

The Gazette says that a battle took place at Carss river, near Shreveport, on the 1st inst., but the military authorities have vouchsafed no information concerning the battle or its result.

The New Orleans correspondent of the World intimates that the Federal troops were so badly handled that the exped tion will be abandoned. Dudley's brigade of negroes was entirely broken up in the engagement, which resulted in their capture.

The Gazette says that there is no longer any doubt that the Teche and Lafourche region is once more abandoned to the Confederates.

The Washington correspondent of the World says that preparations for a grand movement on Richmond are going forward with energy. Baldy Smith will command two army corps and push up the Peninsula, whilst the army of the Potomac will keep Lee's force vigorously occupied.—Burnside will attempt the old route via Goldsboro.

The Gazette confirms the report of the attempt to blow up the Minnesota with a torpedo, but says that the explosion failed to do serious injury.

Rich's plantation on Yazoo river was attacked by the rebels on the 1st inst. The extensive cotton works and splendid buildings were all destroyed.

The resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, (in the Yankee Congress) failed for the want of a two-thirds vote. The debate on the resolution was very personal, and productive of excitement and confusion.

All the sutlers with the Army of the Potomac have been ordered to leave by the 16th, in view of an early forward movement.

A party of Confederates recently took possession of the light-house on Cape Lookout, and blew it up.

Several rows have taken place between soldiers recently in Connecticut.

J. C. Rives, of the Congressional Globe, is dead.

The weather here has been fair for several days, but the sky is again overcast this afternoon, and more rain is looked for within twenty-four hours.

The funding returns to date exceed two hundred and thirty millions.

### FROM TEXAS.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 4, via Bummitt, April 14, 1864.

The present state of affairs in Mexico may be briefly summed up as follows: Juarez, after his quarrel with Vidaurri retired to Colemalla [?] and laid claims to Pedrana Negro, [?] the present port of trade between Mexico and Texas. Vidaurri was at last accounts organizing an army to contest it with him. They have each about three thousand. The French have demanded the surrender of the State of New Leon, of which Vidaurri is Governor. He replied that he would leave it to the people. A vote has been taken at which but few ballots were cast, but as far as heard from they favor the Empire. On the decision being announced the French will march to take possession, peacefully if they can, forcibly if they resist.

Hamilton, the Lincoln Military Governor of Texas has established his seat of Government at Brownsville, and appointed his officers, &c. Judge J. B. McFarland is made Judge of the Federal Court at Brownsville and Corpus Christi, and the work of confiscation has commenced. The bulk of the Yankee force has been withdrawn from the coast to Louisiana, leaving about four or five thousand men for garrison and offensive operations. They profess an intention of marching on San Antonio and Houston. A Yankee force of three hundred attacked Laredo on the 18th, and were signally repulsed by Col. Bevierdo with a force of less than one hundred. The Yankees evacuated Indianola on the 13th; they are still in force at Fort Esperanza. Messrs. Peebles and Baldwin, for sometime under military arrest for treasonable designs, applied for a discharge to the Supreme Court on a writ of Habeas Corpus. It was not contested and they are discharged only to be re-arrested under the new law suspending the privilege of that writ. The cold weather has made crops in Texas somewhat backward, and rendered the prospect less flattering than last year.

The enemy is now encamped on the north and eastern borders of the State. They took Alexandria, La., on the 16th. It is said that a part of Sherman's, and all of Banks' army, are operating in Louisiana, while Steele is advancing from Little Rock.

The new currency and tax laws are causing quite a financial sensation. Gold is now twenty-five for one in this city. It is said to be twenty for one in San Antonio. The spirit of the people is good, and all are prepared to resist the enemy in his advance against the State, and to fight the war through to the end.

### CAPTURE OF FORT PILLOW, NEGROS, &c.

MOBILE, April 15th, 1864.

Western advices announce that Chalmers has captured Fort Pillow, with two regiments, eight to ten hundred negroes, and eight guns, and the destruction of two transports.

### FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 14th, 1864.

Advices from beyond our lines confirm the report of a Confederate victory in the trans-Mississippi department.—The wounded are arriving at Baton Rouge in large numbers.

Power's cavalry had a fight recently at Plain Store, near Woodville, whipping the enemy and taking a number of prisoners and one piece of artillery.

Col. John Scott takes command of the cavalry in East Louisiana.

### FROM DALTON.

DALTON, GEO., April 14th, 1864.

Artillery firing is heard in the direction of Cleveland this P. M.—supposed to be the enemy practicing.

It is reported that McPherson's corps has arrived at Huntsville.

The weather is cloudy and threatening rain.

### UNITED STATES AND EUROPEAN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 15th, 1864.

Northern papers of the 13th inst., P. M., have been received. Gold, in New York, on the 13th, had advanced to 175½.

The Minnesota was seriously damaged by the torpedo explosion.

The steamer Maple Leaf, from Pilatka for Jacksonville, struck a torpedo on the 1st inst. The explosion tore off her bows, causing her to sink in ten minutes.

Four thousand Federal cavalry occupy Eagle Pass, four hundred miles above Brownsville, Texas.

The French were marching in Matamoras, and a fight had taken place, in which the French were victorious.—Cortenas had issued a proclamation ordering all troops concentrated on the Rio Grande to resist the occupation of that place by the French.

European advices to the 31st ult., have been received.—The Prussians attempted to carry the Danish fortifications at Duppel by storm on the 29th. After four hours' fighting they were repulsed at all points.

The Liverpool cotton market was quiet, and prices unchanged. Breadstuffs were very dull, and prices lower.

The resolutions for the expulsion of Long, of Ohio, were still pending in the United States House of Representatives. During the debate on Saturday last, Mr. Harris, of Maryland, said the South could not be subjugated—"God Almighty grant it may never be. I hope you never will subjugate the South."

A resolution to expel Mr. Harris was offered and rejected, for want of a two-thirds vote.

### FURTHER FROM SHREVEPORT—BANKS' LOSS 14 000.

MOBILE, April 15th, 1864.

Mississippi River advices from different points report a great battle between Kirby Smith and Banks, near Shreveport, in which Banks was defeated with a loss of 14,000—Baton Rouge and other hospitals are full of Yankee wounded.

### SOUTHERN GENERALS DESCRIBED BY AN ENGLISHMAN.

One of the latest works on the war is entitled "Three Months in the Southern States. By Lieutenant Colonel Freemantle, Coldstream Guards." The New York News makes the following extracts from the book:

GEN. MAGRUDER,

Whom he met in Texas, "is a fine soldier-like man, of about 55, with broad shoulders, florid complexion, and bright eyes. He wears his whiskers and moustaches in the English fashion, and was dressed in the Confederate gray uniform. He is a Virginian, and a great talker. The General spoke of the Puritans with intense disgust, but was by no means ravenous against individual Yankees. He spoke favorably of McClellan, whom he knew to be a gentleman, clever, and personally brave, though he might lack moral courage to face responsibility. Hooker had been in his regiment, and was 'essentially a mean man and a liar.'" The writer represents General Magruder as possessing fine social qualities, and as a great gallant among the ladies.

GEN. KIRBY SMITH

is described to be "about 38 years old; and he owes his rapid rise to the place of Lieutenant General to the fortunate fact of his having fallen, just at the nick of time, upon the Yankee flank, at the first battle of Manassas. He is a remarkably active man, and of very agreeable manners; he wears big spectacles and black beard. He said McClellan might probably have destroyed the Southren army with the greatest ease during the first winter, and without running much risk to himself, as the Southerners were so much elated by their easy triumph at Manasses that their army had dwindled away."

GENERAL HEBERT

is a good looking Creole. He was a West Pointer, and served in the old army, but afterwards became a wealthy sugar planter. He used to hold Magruder's place as Commander-in Chief of Texas, but he has now been shelved at Monroe, La., where he expects to be taken prisoner at any day. He is extremely down on England for not recognizing the South. Gen. Hebert is the only man of education I met in the whole of my travels who spoke disagreeably about England in this respect. Most people say we are quite right to keep out of it as long as we can, but others think we are missing a splendid opportunity of "smashing the Yankees," with whom we must have a row, sooner or later.

GEN. JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,

in appearance, is rather below the medium height, spare, soldier-like, and well set up; his features are good, and he has lately taken to wear a grayish beard. He is a Virginian by birth, and 57 years old. He talks in a calm, deliberate, and confident manner; to me he was extremely affable, but he certainly possesses the power of keeping people at a distance when he chooses, and his officers evidently stand in great awe of him. He has undoubtedly acquired the entire confidence of all the officers and soldiers under him. Many of the officers told me they did not consider him inferior to Lee or any one else. General Johnston is a very well read man, and agreeable to converse with. He told me that he considered Marlborough a greater General than Wellington. All Americans have an intense admiration for Napoleon, and they seldom scruple to express their regret that he was beaten at Waterloo.

Remarking upon the extreme prevalence of military titles, Gen. Johnston said, "You must be astonished to find how fond all Americans are of titles, though they are Republicans; and as they can't get any other sort they all take military ones." While seated around the camp fire an officer remarked to me, "I can assure you, Colonel, that nine men out of ten in the South would sooner become subjects of Queen Victoria than return to the Union." "Nine out of ten!" said General Johnston, "ninety-nine out of a hundred; I consider that few people in the world can be more fortunate in their government than the British Colonies of North America." General Johnston told me that the principal evils a Confederate General had to contend against consisted in the difficulty of making combinations, owing to the uncertainty about the time which the troops would take to march a certain distance on account of their straggling propensities. He told me he had been wounded ten times. Speaking of Stonewall Jackson, he said that although he did not possess any great qualifications as a strategist, and was perhaps unfit for the independent command of a large army, yet he was gifted with wonderful courage and determination, and a perfect faith in Providence that he was destined to destroy the enemy. He was much indebted to Gen. Ewell in the campaigns in the Virginia Valley, and was fortunate in commanding the flower of the Virginia troops and being opposed to the most incapable Federal commanders, such as Fremont and Banks."

AB UT STONEWALL JACKSON.

In Mobile, General Slaughter, who was a comrade of Stonewall Jackson in the old army, related many anecdotes about him. It appears that previous to the war he was almost a monomaniac about his health.—When he left the United States army he was under the impression that one of his legs was getting shorter than the other; and afterwards his idea was that he only perspired on one side, and that it was only necessary to keep the arm and leg of the other side in constant motion in order to preserve the circulation; but it seems that after the war broke out he never made any allusion to his health. General Slaughter declared that on the night after the terrible repulse of Burnside's army at Fredericksburg, Stonewall Jackson made the following suggestion: "I am of the opinion that we ought to attack the enemy at once; and in order to avoid the confusion and mistakes so common in a night attack, I recommend that we should strip ourselves perfectly naked!"

LIEUT. GEN. W. J. HARDEE

received me with kindness and hospitality. He is soldier-looking, broad shouldered and tall. He looks rather like a French officer, and is a Georgian by birth. He bears the reputation of being a thorough soldier, and distinguished himself at Shiloh and Murfreesboro'. He is a widower, and has the character of being a great admirer of the fair sex.

LIEUT. GEN. LEONIDAS POLK.

is a good looking, gentleman-like man, with all the manners and affability of a "grand seignior." He is fifty years old—tall, upright, and looks more like a soldier than a clergyman. He is very rich, and owns, I am told, 700 negroes. He is much beloved by the soldiers on account of his great personal courage and agreeable manners. He told me he was educated at West Point, and was at that institution with President Davis, the two Johnstons, Lee, Magruder, &c., and that after serving a short time in the artillery he had entered the church.

GEN. BRAXTON BRAGG.

I called on Gen. Bragg, the Commander-in-Chief.—This officer is, in appearance, the least prepossessing of the Confederate Generals. He is very thin; he stoops, and has a sickly, cadaverous, haggard look, rather plain features, bushy, black eyebrows, which unite in tuft on the top of his nose, and a stubby, iron gray beard—but his eyes are bright and pleasing. He has the reputation of being a strict disciplinarian, and shooting freely for insubordination. I understand he is unpopular on this account, and also by reason of his occasional acerbity of manner.

THE BATTLES OF SHILOH AND MURFREESBORO'.

General Cheatham, who was in the battles of Belmont, Shiloh and Murfreesboro', is described as "a rough looking man," but with the reputation of a great fighter. It is said that he does all the swearing necessary in his corps, and which General Polk's clerical character incapacitates him from doing. The battles of Shiloh and Murfreesboro' were explained to me by Gen. Polk. He claimed that the Confederates had only 30,000 troops at Murfreesboro', including Breckinridge's division, which was not engaged the first day. He put down the Confederate loss at 10,000, and the Federal at 19,000. With regard to the battle of Shiloh, he said that Beauregard's order to retire was most unfortunate, as the gunboats were doing no real harm, and if the Confederates had held on, nothing could have saved the Federal army from capture or destruction.—The misfortune of Albert Sidney Johnston's death, together with the fact of Beauregard's illness and his not being present at that particular spot, were the causes of this battle not being a complete and crushing victory."

COL. ST. LEGER GRENFELL.

Ever since I landed in America, I had heard of the exploits of an Englishman called Colonel St. Leger Grenfell, who is now Inspector General of cavalry to Bragg's army. This afternoon I made his acquaintance. I consider him one of the most extraordinary characters I ever met. Although he is a member of a well-known English family, he seems to have devoted his whole life to the exciting career of a soldier of fortune. He told me that in early life he had served three years in a French lancer regiment, and had risen from a private to be a sous-lieutenant. He afterwards became a sort of consular agent at Tangier, under old Mr. Drummond Hay. Having acquired a perfect knowledge of Arabic, he entered the service of Abd el Kader, and under that renowned chief he fought the French for four years and a half. At another time of his life he fitted out a yacht, and carried on a private war with the Riff pirates. He was a Brigade Major in the Turkish contingent during the Crimean war, and had some employment in the Indian mutiny. He has also been engaged in war in Buenos Ayres and the South American Republics. At an early period of the present troubles he ran the blockade and joined the Confederates. He was Adjutant General and right hand man to the celebrated John Morgan for eight months. Even in this army, which abounds with fool hardy and desperate characters, he has acquired the admiration of all ranks by his reckless daring and gallantry in the field. Both Gens. Polk and Bragg spoke to me of him as a most excellent and useful officer, besides being a man who never lost an opportunity of trying to throw his life away. He is just the man to succeed in this army, and among the soldiers his fame for bravery has outweighed his unpopularity as a rigid disciplinarian. He is the terror of all absentees, stragglers and deserters, and of all commanding officers who are unable to produce for his inspection the number of horses they have been drawing forage for. He looks about forty-five, but in reality he is fifty six. He is rather tall, thin; very wiry and active, with a jovial English expression of countenance; but his eyes have a wild, roving look, which is common among the Arabs. When he came to me he was dressed in an English staff blue coat, and he had on a red cavalry forage cap which latter, Gen. Polk told me, he always wore in action, so making himself more conspicuous. He talked much to me about John Morgan, whose marriage he tried to avert, and of which he spoke with much sorrow. He declared that Morgan was enervated by matrimony, and would never be the same man, that he was. He said that in one of the celebrated telegraph tappings in Kentucky, Morgan, the operator and himself, were seated for twelve hours on a clay bank during a violent storm, but the interest was so intense that the time passed like three hours.

MAJOR GEN. PATRICK CLEBURNE.

I was entertained by Major General Cleburne, who gave me his history. He is the son of a doctor at or near Ballincolig. He ran away from home at 17 and enlisted in Her Majesty's 41st Regiment of foot, in which he served three years as private and corporal.—Buying his discharge, he emigrated to Arkansas. At the outbreak of the war he was elected captain of his company, then colonel of his regiment, and has since, by his distinguished service in all the Western campaigns, been appointed to the command of a division—the highest military rank attained by a foreigner in the Confederate service. He told me he ascribed his advancement mainly to the useful lessons he had learned in the ranks of the British army. He is now 35 years old, but his hair having turned gray, he looks older. Gens. Bragg and Hardee both spoken of him to me in terms of the highest praise, and said "he had risen entirely on his own merits."

GEN. BEAUREGARD.

is a man of middle height, about 47 years of age. He would be very youthful in appearance were it not for the color of his hair, which is much grayer than his earlier photograph represents. Some persons account for the sudden manner in which his hair turned gray by allusion to his cares and anxieties during the past two years; but the real and less romantic reason is to be found in the rigidity of the Yankee blockade, which interrupts the arrival of articles of toilet. He has a long straight nose, handsome brown eyes, and a dark moustache without whiskers, and he is remarkably polite. He is a New Orleans Creole, and French is his native language. He spoke to me of the inevitable necessity, sooner or later, of a war between the Northern States and Great Britain; and he remarked that if England would join the South at once, the Southern armies, relieved of the present blockade and enormous Yankee pressure, would be able to march right into the Northern States, and